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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WRECKED ASIA.

BURNT TO WATER EDGE AND LOOTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Shanghai, April 28, 10.35 p.m.

The latest information is to the effect that the wrecked s.s. Asia has been burned to the water edge.

This is probably the act of fishermen, who had looted almost everything they could carry away.

Shortly before midnight, on Sunday news was received here that the P.M.S. Asia, bound for Hongkong to Shanghai, had met with an accident at Finger Rock, near to the Taichow Islands and about 200 miles from Shanghai, says the "N.C.D. News." The first intimation received by the agent, Mr. R. C. Morton, was through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Japan, who stated that a message had been received to the effect that: Taipei had received a wireless telegram that the P.M.S. Asia, bound from Hongkong to Shanghai, had met with an accident at Finger Rock. A later message through the same source read that: "The Asia seems to be unable to wire. America Maru wired to Asia that she was going to the rescue and received in reply '04.' There was no further answer. Yesterday afternoon the U.S. gunboat Helena left Shanghai to proceed to the scene of the accident, and at a later hour, the Koelien Transportation Co. tugboat Shunfung, which had been requisitioned at an early hour by Mr. Morton, left Shanghai fully equipped. The position of the Asia is said to be about Long. 121.54 E., Lat. 28.34 N. The T.K.K.S. America Maru left Shanghai for Hongkong on Saturday night and, from the time that the wireless messages were received, it is supposed that she must have passed the scene of the accident before receiving the call for assistance, but would then put back and stand by to render assistance.

THE PRIZE RING.

WOLGAST WINS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 27, 10 p.m.

Ad. Wolgast managed to beat Hogan in two rounds.

*[Wolgast, who is short in stature and reach, is best at close quarters. He is a hard fighter. He was the amateur champion.]

It is amusing to read the American papers re Wolgast. The latter met "knock-out" Brown at the New York, N.S.C. on 1st March. Brown is described as a little cock-eyed Dutchman, who never claimed any pretensions to being anything but a rough and ready fighter without any foolish championship notions, yet he handed out a terrible lacing to the "alleged light weight champion." In the second round Brown almost put the kibosh on the champion. Anyhow Brown beat Wolgast badly; he also later defeated one-round Hogan, yet neither of these pugilists would consent to meet Moran—"The Asian."

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

INCENDIARISM AT CANTON.

VICEROY'S YAMEN FIRED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 28, 7.30 a.m.

The Yamen of the Viceroy of Canton was fired last night at 7 p.m.

Fortunately the Viceroy was saved from the consequences of the conflagration.

The guards opened fire on the incendiaries, and several of the would-be assassins were killed.

A number have been arrested.

The fire was got under control after burning for about an hour.

The city gates have been closed, but the people are quiet.

MARTIAL LAW PRO- CLAIMED.

RIVER BOATS BEING SEARCHED AND DETAINED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 28, 11.15 a.m.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Canton.

The Viceroy is taking the most stringent measures to put down the revolution.

The river boats are being detained and searched carefully for arms which it is known the rebels lack.

The trains have stopped running.

The rioting outside the Viceroy's Yamen was of a serious character, and the foreign buildings of the Yamen have been burnt.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Shanghai, April 24: Maatschappij, etc. in Langkat, Ld. Tls. 100 cash. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ld. Tls. 85 cash. Cheng Rubber Tls. 3 1/2 cash. Consolidated Rubber Tls. 4 cash. Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. Tls. 6 1/2 cash. Shanghai Ice Co. S. & L. Co., Ld. Tls. 121.2 cash. Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Tls. 105 cash, and 6 per cent. debentures 1909 at Tls. 104 cash. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Tls. 65 cash.

One of the largest audiences of Chinese young men ever gathered in Shanghai crowded the Martyrs' Memorial Hall on Saturday night to hear Mr. Sherwood Eddy give the first of his services of addresses on "National Ideals."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

ADMIRAL LEADS THE TROOPS.

FIERCE FIGHT IN FRONT OF YAMEN.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE)]

Canton, April 28, 9 a.m.

At seven o'clock last night revolutionaries, armed with rifles and bombs, gathered in force and marched upon the Viceroy's Yamen.

News of the threatened attack preceded them, and Admiral Li gathered together his troops and prepared to meet the attack. He led them in person.

A fierce little fight ensued. The Admiral and his men fought determinedly and eventually succeeded in driving off the revolutionaries, but not before they had suffered some loss. Several Viceroy's Yamen were killed and wounded, but the attackers suffered much more heavily, many of them being killed.

The other Yamens and public offices were not molested, but the telegraphic office was closed to all but official messages.

Steamers from Hongkong are being rigorously searched for arms.

The rioters wore a white band on their heads, when they set fire to the Viceroy's Yamen.

Steamers Stopped.

[("SHAT PO" SERVICE)]

Canton, April 28, 12 p.m.

For forty-eight hours the running of steamers between Hongkong and Canton has been suspended.

RUMOURED NATIVE RISING.

ALLEGED MUTINY OF CAN- TON RECRUITS.

A SERIOUS POSITION. RECRUITS ARMS RENDERED USELESS BY OFFICIAL ORDER.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, April 27.

Ever since the assassination of the late Tartar General, a rumour has been afloat that a native rising will soon break out, coupled with the mutiny of the Canton recruits who are alleged to have entertained feelings of discontent. Of course this unusual and alarming report has given anxiety to the people here. As I have already

reported, the able and energetic Viceroy has taken every precaution.

This morning a number of launches were seen on the river carrying many regiments of troops who have been sent to Canton from various districts to watch any sign of trouble. The trouble between the recruits and the police early last year has taught the officials a lesson to keep all these troublesome recruits in restraint, and hope is entertained that nothing will happen.

From other sources we learn that it is current that the newly trained soldiers are in league with revolutionists and that to-morrow the city will be seized.

The army officers acting on these rumours have taken precautionary measures and have ordered that all rifles in the hands of troops should be relieved of certain parts of their mechanism in order they may be rendered useless. This action will greatly minimise the danger from the rebellious soldiers, if rumour should prove correct, and they will have no arms with which to fight.

The wife of the late Tartar General is the younger sister of Sheung Chi Hang, Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, who is extremely grieved at the death of his brother-in-law, and sorry for his sister in her sad bereavement. Owing to the rise of the anarchical element in Canton, the Provincial Treasurer considers it unsafe for his unhappy sister to remain in the place. He has accordingly sent his eldest son to Canton to conduct the wife of the late Tartar General to Fukien.

Local Opinion.

Speculation is rife in the Colony as to the meaning of the Canton outbreak. The warning against ships being sent to Canton has naturally caused a good deal of excitement, and the question is being asked: Is it the revolution coming at last?

The affair is regarded as serious by both foreigners and Chinese. The fight in front of the Yamen, in which the admiral in person led the garrison, has caused a stir, and little doubt exists that the outbreak is one that calls for the most determined handling. It is many years since rioters or revolutionaries dared deliberately to engage the officials in armed conflict.

Hongkong Native Boarding Houses Crowded.

The threatened rising in Canton has caused an extremely large number of women and children to seek refuge in British territory, and during the last ten days arrivals in Hongkong have been numerous. The native boarding houses are crowded.

All Shipping Stopped.

A representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" interviewed Commander Beckwith, R.N., on the matter, and was informed that at 10.20 this morning, instructions were given by His Excellency the Governor, to stop all shipping proceeding to Canton.

All vessels and junks have therefore been refused clearance to Canton for twenty-four hours.

WILMINGTON UNDER ORDERS.

COOK'S TOURISTS HELD UP.

TWENTY VISITORS MAROONED AT CANTON.

A large party of Cook's tourists went to Canton yesterday. They are now "held up" there owing to the outbreak.

The tourists for at least forty-eight hours, according to our telegrams, must remain in the City of Rams, and while we do not anticipate any real danger for them, nevertheless we hope the authorities will not neglect

the interests. A mob in Canton when it is inflamed is a very dangerous thing.

The U.S.S. Wilmington is now under orders for Canton. She sails to-morrow, but should anything serious transpire in the meantime will leave at once.

The American Consulate General here has received messages from the Consul General at Canton which state that the people are quiet and that he does not anticipate any danger.

We learn from a Hankow message to the "Jiji" that the Viceroy of Hupoh has sent back to their homes 1,200 people who had emigrated from Hupoh to Manchuria, but had been sent back. Of this number 150 have died of various complaints.

MANCHU STREET ATTACKED.

RISING TOOK PLACE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TOO SOON.

MAILS STOPPED FROM HONGKONG.

The revolutionary rising at Canton took place twenty-four hours too soon.

It was timed for to-morrow, and a large number of supporters of the movement were leaving Hongkong and surrounding districts to take part. Each man was to wear a white band across his forehead, and had been provided with a small sum of money.

The Yamen was to be the centre of attack, but it would appear that the concerted movement has been spoiled, happily, by the sudden action of the comparatively small body who fired the Yamen.

Nevertheless, the rising is serious. Manchu Street, Canton, has been severely attacked by the rioters, or revolutionaries, and a great deal of damage has been done. In this street live the smaller Manchu officials, the yamen runners, and minor "hangers-on."

The General Post Office here has been notified by the Canton-Macau Steamship Company that no boats will leave for the Shamoon at least to-day. No mails therefore are going to Canton. The telegraph also is congested.

A representative of the "Telegraph" in conversation with a local European official, learned that the rising is regarded with a good deal of trepidation by those in authority. "But," said he, "if this outbreak is scotched China will have peace for several years to come."

"The revolutionists," he continued, "are determined, but they lack arms and ammunition. Had they attacked the arsenal first and succeeded in obtaining the needed supplies, the 'Fiery Cross' would have spread throughout the Southern Provinces of China and then to the North, and the Taping rebellion, but on a larger scale, would be reproduced."

"There is no doubt that the rising is a determined attempt upon the power of the Manchu, and it will need very strong measures indeed to prevent it being the signal for a general insurrection. I do not think that Europeans are in any danger. The revolutionaries are wise enough and sufficiently well led to know that the slightest interference with foreigners will bring to the aid of their enemies, the Manchus, the forces of the Powers. If assaults are made on Europeans they will be the work of common rioters."

"It is impossible to say how well or badly armed are the main forces of the Ka Ming Tang. The premature outbreak leaves us in the dark. It remains to be seen whether those in supreme command will judge the moment propitious or not. Strong measures by the Viceroy will kill this rebellion. If not taken the country will be aflame."

The Revolutionary Party.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has wired to the Shanghai and Kinkiang Tientsin to the effect that just as the British troops are with-

drawing from Pienma rumours are being circulated throughout his province that Sun Wen has ordered some of his followers to join the British forces and the people are in a state of great alarm. He has heard that two members of the Revolutionary Party, a Cantonese by the name of Pang Chu-sheng and an Anhui man called Hung Chang-chun, have secretly entered Shanghai and Kinkiang for the purpose of buying bombs and sulphur to be sent to Yunnan to blow up the Modern Army. He therefore requests that the Customs authorities be asked to make careful and secret searches for such articles. A telegram says that a large number of revolutionaries have arrived there with up-to-date weapons for the purpose of raising a rebellion. The officials are much alarmed.

JAPAN'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIALISM.

An estimate for the appointment of additional police-inspectors having been approved by the Diet in the last session, three to five such officers are to be appointed to each prefecture. Their duty is to see that "dangerous" social ideas among the people are suppressed. We learn from the "Jiji" that it having been found difficult to find candidates with the special knowledge required for the office, the new inspectors are first to receive a course of instruction in sociology before being distributed among the local governments.

STREET MENDING.

"SLOW AND SURE" THE MOTTO OF LOCAL WORKMEN.

The masterly inactivity of the workmen now engaged in relaying Ice House Lane is the subject of much comment in the Colony.

Wooden blocks are being laid down, and to the uninitiated the work appears to progress at the rate of one block per hour. It has not been hastened by the washing out by the recent heavy rain of much of the work accomplished.

The re-blocking of this extremely busy but inadequate thoroughfare is causing much annoyance to many hard-working commercial men of the Colony, and we suggest that the contractor be spurred to more active efforts by these in authority.

"Slow and sure" may be a good motto, but in the case of Ice House Lane the "slowness" is apparent, while the "sureness" is, if one may judge by the effect of the recent rains, conspicuous by its absence.

H.M. Registrar of Shanghai is advertising for information concerning the whereabouts of Captain William Welch, who was in Shanghai for a number of years, and who left England some five years ago.

Capt. Brinkley, who has been a resident of Japan for forty years, and for over thirty years editor of the "Japan Mail," is reported to be lying seriously ill at his residence in Tokyo. It is rumoured in Tokyo that Mr. Montague Bell, the late editor of the "N.C.D. Daily News," is about to join Captain Brinkley with the "Japan Daily Mail," and will shortly take over the whole managing-editorship, as the present proprietor, the original founder—is now desirous of retiring, being pretty well advanced in years.

The two recent depressions off Luzon have, much to our discomfort, made their influence felt here, converting Tuesday and Wednesday last into summer days, with the thermometer indoors as high as 82d whilst yesterday top coats were in evidence and worn with comfort, the mercury having dropped to 58d. To-day at 6 a.m. the thermometer registered 62d. Fahrenheit.

Sasabo and neighbourhood experienced the same sort of weather on Monday, 17th inst., as Nagasaki, including the violent hail-storm at noon.

OUR DIARY.

Friday, 28th April.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.
Philharmonic Concert 9.15 p.m.

Lady Lugard At Home.
Saturday, 29th April.
Departure of Coronation Con-

tinent.
Entries close for Lawn Bowls Open Singles Championship.
Hongkong Football Club Annual Dinner.

H. Price and Company, Ltd., Annual Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Corinthian Yacht Club Yachting, 5 p.m.

Entries close for Lawn Bowls Open Singles Championship.

Monday, 1st May.
Shanghai Spring Race Meet-

ing.
Tuesday, 2nd May.
Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.

RUSSIAN APHORISMS.

Several good things were quoted by Prince V. Bariatinsky in a lecture before the Royal Society of Literature on Alexander Griboyedoff's comedy, "The Misfortune of Being Too Clever." Here are some:

It does not take a wise man to be a father of a family.

It needs a board of management to run a grown up daughter.

It is not the sin that matters, but the scandal about it.

A man who takes leave of his home for three years takes leave of his love for ever.

The Peking "Daily News" states that Mr. Lyman Bishop, veterinary surgeon, arrived lately from Manila to purchase mules for the American Government.

A leader of the Korean insurgents, who had been condemned to death by a court-martial, was executed Monday last.

The str. America Maru, which arrived at Shanghai Saturday, brought Tls. 800,000 worth of opium amongst her cargo.

Mr. Valentino Chirol, of "The Times," is returning to the East, his immediate destination being the Persian Gulf.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 28th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen slightly at the stations bordering the China Sea, and risen moderately over N. China and the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

An area of low pressure, probably of slight intensity, lies over the N. part of the China Sea, and a depression is shown also over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea.

Fresh N.E. and E. winds, and squally weather are indicated over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. and E. winds, fresh; squally, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

The newspapers publish favourable notices of Mr. Haddon Chambers's new comedy, "Passers By," which is being played at Wyndham's Theatre.

The Kent Colonising Association reports that 50 young emigrants have been despatched overseas by the association during the last six years.

The Australian artists in London will entertain the Commonwealth delegates at the Imperial Institute on May 30.

Mr. E. Abinger, on behalf of Stinio Morrison, has applied for a certificate enabling him to appeal to the House of Lords against the conviction of Morrison for the Clapham common murder. The Attorney-General has reserved his decision.

Mr. A. P. Illingworth, the Liberal Whip, has been ordered to pay £50 damages in connection with the alteration of a Unionist poster at Shirley, depicting poverty and misery. The title of the poster, "Free Trade," was altered to "Tariff Reform."

The cable which has been laid between London, Teneriffe, Montevideo (the capital of Liberia and Brazil) has been opened.

The Revenue Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on March 30.

Robert Herbert Measures, formerly managing director of Messrs. Brothers, iron and steel merchants, London, a firm which was compulsorily liquidated, was brought before a Police Court March 30th on a charge of falsifying a balance sheet, and was remanded on bail.

Mr. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C. (Victorian Commissioner of Public Works), has been interviewed on the question of the progress made by the Commonwealth, and the inducements now offering in Australia to immigrants.

A telegram from Berno states that the Loochberg tunnel has been successfully pierced.

Sir J. S. Jameson (leader of the Union Opposition) has had a slight relapse, and his departure for England has been deferred.

The Legislative Assembly negatived an amendment to the Post-office Bill limiting the carriage of mails to British vessels. It was intimated during the debate that the Imperial Post-office adhered to its attitude of 1899 objecting to the restriction.

Matthews Edward Bywell, the absconding cashier of the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., has been traced to New Orleans, where he was discovered as assistant-superintendent of the Y.M.C.A. He is prominently connected in England.

Miss Ewart, of Ewhurst, Surrey, has bequeathed £20,000 to the founding of scholarships for necessitous girls at Nornham, and £10,000 to the Somerville College, Oxford.

Mr. H. D. Broadhead has secured an exhibition in classics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. N. M. Bell's exhibition has been prolonged. Both are from Christchurch, New Zealand.

Mr. Roland Vernon, of the Colonial Office, will accompany Lord Denham (the Governor-General designate) to Australia.

An exhibition is being arranged at South Kensington of all the animals, plants, minerals, and precious stones mentioned in the Bible.

The few remaining Boer irreconcilables who still refuse to take the oath of allegiance to King George are to be allowed to return to South Africa.

The trial of the English group in connection with the Alaskan coal lands fraud has been opened. Counsel for the defence, at the outset, asked for a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the indictment did not charge the defendants with any crime.

The inquiry into the loss of the coasting steamer Soehet, which was recently lost off Vancouver, with all hands (13), has disclosed the fact that the vessel was not seaworthy. A witness asserted that the steamer was not fit to weather a severe gale.

A tornado has destroyed the settlement of Gainesville, in Alabama. No lives were lost, but crops were ruined and forested land for miles in the track of the storm, while about a hundred farm houses were wrecked.

The "Daily Mail" declares that if France was involved in war she could place 300 aeroplanes in the field, while Great Britain has but 10.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin states that the announcement of the visit of Australian and New Zealand Premiers to the city has aroused great public gratification. He is inviting a public subscription for their reception.

An association is being formed to prevent the circulation of debasing and demoralising fiction. The movement is being supported by leading educationalists throughout the United Kingdom.

A departmental committee recommends the establishment of a receiving house for the inspection of alien immigrants at Tilbury, a reasonable toll per head being charged to recoup the expenser.

A cable message from Buenos Ayres stated that one of the Customs-house, which was filled with merchandise, had been burned. The damage was estimated at £250,000.

It was announced recently that the United States had arranged to hold naval manoeuvres on the Great Lakes during the coming summer. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, invited to declare that such action was a breach of the treaty with Britain, agreed to make representations to Washington. The United States Government has replied that the naval exercises will be merely confined to the existing Lake Fleet, and there will be no war manoeuvres.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

AGGRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

The President of the U.S. High Educational Union has paid Canton a visit, and is staying with the American Consul on the Shamoon. The members of the Canton Self-Government Society have sent the distinguished visitor an invitation to a reception to be held in his honour at their hall to-morrow.

The guest will deliver a lecture on the critical state of China, the aggression of foreign nations, and the policy to be adopted in saving her from ruin.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Club ground in connection with the tournament, and resulted as follows:

Event "A" Championship. Capt. Brierley beat Capt. Addison, 6-1; 6-4; 6-3.

S. E. Green beat P. H. Klimmek, 6-2; 6-3; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.

E. R. Hallifax (owes 30) beat A. C. E. Elborough (owes 15) 6-4; 7-5.

H. Hancock (owes 30) beat A. N. Joseland (owes 15) 6-3; 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "A" Class.

K. and H. Hancock (owe 40) beat H. Humphreys and P. H. Klimmek (owe 30) 6-4; 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "B" Class.

Lieut. Attwood and Lieut. Anshelm (owe 15) beat A. P. H. Ronquette and G. A. Cooke (owe 15) 7-5; 6-4; 5-7; 6-3. Thus winning this event.

RACQUETS.

Event "C" Double Handicap.

Lt. C. R. T. Thorpe and Capt. H. K. Hughes (rec. 7) beat Lt. F. W. Glid and Lt. C. T. H. White (rec. 9) 48-27.

CANTON NEWS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, April 27.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has, in view of the secret import and sale of salt from foreign countries by dishonest merchants, considered it expedient to take steps against this malpractice which has the effect of diminishing the consumption of Chinese salt. The Board has consulted on the matter with the various foreign ministers at Peking and has signed a treaty between China and the foreign countries against the import and sale of foreign salt.

Some time ago the steam launch King Ying, flying the French flag, came into collision with the Chinese launch Wing Tak. H.E. the Canton Viceroy instructed the Customs Commissioner at Kowloon to hold a marine enquiry into the cause of the collision.

After hearing the evidence the Customs Commissioner gave his decision in favour of the Chinese launch Wing Tak, and the launch flying the French flag has been ordered to pay Wing Tak launch £1000 in respect of damages. No money has yet been paid.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

WIRELESS FACILITIES.

We do not pose as experts on the technical aspect of wireless telegraphy but we understand that certain "wave lengths" are invariably used by Naval authorities, and that, quite distinctively therefrom, are worked by mercantile vessels, so that a message despatched by an ordinary liner would stand a very good chance of never being picked up by a cruiser at all. The position, therefore, is much less satisfactory than it would seem at first sight; certainly, far too much is left to chance. We contend that if it is desirable for specified times to be allotted respectively to the Navy and to mercantile shipping, the privileges should be far more evenly divided than they are at present. No one will dispute the desirability, or even the right, of preference being given to the Navy in time of war, but when peace prevails it is surely not too much to ask that if any preference is to be shown it shall be voted to Commerce. Of course, it may be necessary that Naval operators need to keep fairly constantly at work in order that they may reach that standard of perfection which would be absolutely needed in time of war. If that is so, and a good case can be made out along those lines, then perhaps the preference might still be retained by the Navy. Be that as it may, no one can seriously contend but that the present balance of advantage badly needs some adjustment in favour of Commerce, and it is to be hoped that the shipping firms will strike while the iron is hot and secure a more liberal acknowledgment of their rights in this matter.

Daily Press.

VEHICULAR REGULATIONS. Vehicular traffic, as the term is understood at Home, is practically unknown. True, the coming of the train-car gave a beginning to vehicular traffic, and it may indeed be said that it had not been for the electric car teaching the native that present day conditions demand that the roads should permit of new forms of locomotion, the motor car would have been impossible in Hongkong. But it has come, and it has come to stay. Notwithstanding the limited area in which motors may travel, the number of such vehicles is likely to increase, and that being so, the necessity for ensuring that they shall not become a danger to the community is manifest. The Chinese have to accustom themselves to the altered street conditions which follow the introduction of vehicular traffic. They have to learn that the streets have dangers for the unwary which did not exist before. The caution which makes a man look before he steps off the pavement to cross the road has yet to be required. But, while the public have to be inculcated with new ideas as to their conduct in the streets, it has to be realised also that our thoroughfares do not lend themselves to motor traffic as do those at Home, and motorists must bow to the inevitable as expressed in the regulations which the authorities have formed for such traffic. The regulations are by no means stringent, and it seems to us the authorities have dealt with the subject in a spirit of great moderation. The hill districts of Victoria generally may not be used by such vehicles. This seems to be as much in the interest of the motorists themselves as in the interests of the public. Battery Path, which was the scene of a recent accident, and many narrow escapes, is now included in the prohibited area.

South China Morning Post.

STREET TRAFFIC.

By the "Gazette" Extraordinary which was issued on Wednesday night the Government have paid attention, at last, to the many complaints which the public have made from time to time in regard to street traffic. Street traffic in the Colony possesses a peculiar character and, until quite lately, has been made up of chairs and rickshaws, with an occasional waggon or cart belonging to some Government Department. During the past few weeks, however, there has been an addition to

the class of traffic usually to be met with in the streets in the shape of motor cars and motor cycles, which, in view of the complete unsuitability of the streets of the Colony for rapidly propelled vehicles, has elicited almost universal condemnation. Public opinion has been stirred perhaps more than otherwise would have been the case by the series of accidents—some of them having a fatal termination—that have resulted from the criminally reckless manner in which the cars have been driven through the streets of Hongkong, and also, through those of Kowloon; and, accordingly, the inclusion in the recent "Gazette" of a special series of regulations dealing with motor traffic is very welcome.

INDIAN NEWS.

Madras, April 1.—Lt. Colonel C. M. Thompson I.M.S., retired to-day from the post of Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital and Principal, Madras Medical College. Lt. Col. C. M. Thompson arrived in India in 1880 and held various positions. On Lt. Col. Browning's retirement in 1901, Colonel Thompson returned to Madras from Secunderabad and has done good work here.

Lucknow, April 4. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Porter's second tenure of Government House has commenced under the happiest auspices, for their first social function was the marriage, which took place at Christ Church, April 3rd of Mrs. Porter's nephew, Mr. E. A. Smythos, Assistant Conservator of Forests, with Miss Olive Muriel Cripps, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cripps of Windford Manor, Somerset. There was a large gathering of Lucknow Society at the reception held subsequently at Government House, after which the happy pair left for Naini Tal. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Porter left by special train for Benares on April 3rd.

Kaneshi, April 5.—The plague is increasing here. Yesterday's returns records 45 cases and 38 deaths, the total mortality from all causes being 57. A European boy, the son of Mr. Rendall, engineer of a flour mill, died of plague yesterday.

Lucknow, April 6.—Rev. G. C. Macpherson, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, presiding at Lucknow at a meeting of the Ex-soldiers' Benefit Society, said that while much was being done by Government and private agencies for Indians perhaps not too much was being done for Europeans domiciled in India. If time-expired soldiers were allowed to take their discharges and settle down in India, these men had a right to be assured of Government's interest in them. Mr. J. N. Taylor, Joint-Secretary of the Society, had communicated with the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, who have replied that while they were in full sympathy with the movement they could not see their way at the outset to give their patronage. Col. Leen, General Staff Officer, who was present said that before the Society could be officially encouraged it must show that it was working on the right lines. He wished the Society every success.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their coal report, state that no sales business was reported. The quotations are:—

Cardiff \$19.00 to 21.00 ex-warehouse, nominal. Australian West Wallsend \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal. Yubari Lump \$12.00 nominal. Miiki Lump \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal. Moji Lump \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady. Moji Unscreamed \$8.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady. Akaike Lump \$8.00 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady. Kaiping Navy Lump \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal. Kaiping Loco Lump \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 5 Dust \$0.50 to \$0.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 1 Dust \$5.25 ex-ship.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" quotes Consul General Anderson of Hongkong as saying that, within a few years, the Chinese will have complete control of the China market. They will first oust the Japanese, and when that is done, the European nations will have little interest or opportunity in the country.

Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF HERBERT WILLIAM KENNY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that authority has been granted by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for Obitus and Comes to JAMES WILLIAM JAMESON Esq. C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Canton to administer the estate of the above-named deceased who died at Hongkong on March 11th, 1911.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to read Particulars of such claims to the Under-Signed on or before the 10th day of June, 1911, after which date the assets will be distributed having regard only to claims of which notice shall then have been given and NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the Under-Signed.

J. W. JAMESON, H.B.M.'s Consul-General. Hongkong, 27th April, 1911. [1088]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of Twenty Dollars per Share for the year 1909 and an Interim Dividend of Thirty Dollars per Share for the year 1910, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

Warrants may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1911, [1084]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. HENRY WILLIAM KENNETT will act as Manager at Hongkong of the above named Company.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., Ltd. Manager, WILLIAM D. JUPP.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911, [1075]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held on SATURDAY, April 29th, at 7.45 p.m., in the HONGKONG HOTEL. Members intending to be present should notify the undersigned, giving number of guests they intend to invite.

H. L. O. GARRETT, Hon. Sec. (c/o Hongkong Club). Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [1065]

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINE, with a Cutting Machine, Stages, &c. Only 9 months in use.

For particulars call at

VIC. ATIENZA, 32, China Road.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [1088]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

GRANITE &

MARBLE

Monuments

REPAIRS & CLEANING

UNDERTAKEN

WREATHS. [874]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE,

6 Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN

IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

PANAMA, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on 1st

Intimations.



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

EXPRESS-TRAIN-SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Thurs. Fri.	Fri. Sat.
\$40	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)Lv.	6.00 p.m.	Mon. Wed.	Fri. Sat.	
Y14.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)Lv.	2.45 a.m.	Mon. Wed.	Fri. Sat.	
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)Lv.	3.00 "	Mon. Wed.	Fri. Sat.	
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)Lv.	11.35 "	Mon. Wed.	Fri. Sat.	
	Harbin (S.M.R. Train)Lv.	7.25 "	Mon. Wed.	Fri. Sat.	

Connecting at Harbin with State Express for Moscow.

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with			press from St. Pet'g.	press from Mos- cow	from Mos- cow
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) Lv.	7.00 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
	Changchun " " Ar.	6.40 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
Y11.50	(S.M.R. Train) Lv.	7.00	"	"	Sun.
	Mukden " " Ar.	1.40 p.m.	"	"	"
Y14.50	" " " Lv.	2.00	"	"	"
	Dairen " " Ar.	10.30	"	"	"
Y40.00	(Steamer) Lv.	Noon	Wed.	Sun.	
	Shanghai " " Ar.		Fri.	Tues.	

Connecting at Harbin with State Express from Moscow.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

EXPRESS EXTRA FEE.....Y8.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....Y5.00

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Train Co., Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Pashan and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieke

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "Mantetsu." Codes: A. B. C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieke's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1911. [788]

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHIED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

992] CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

M. MELACHRINO CO., CAIRO.

Fish Lot arrive from Amsterdam: Havana Cigars, Cigars Non Plus Ultra, Casino, Progress, Margarita, and Moya Cigars.

From Italian Monopol: Cigars Regalia London, Virginia Alla Paglia.

A. P. JEANNOU & Co., Importers, 15, Queen's Road Central, (Obtainable from:—THE PARIS TOILET CO., LTD.,

M. STRANDBERG, 68, Queen's Road Central, and JOSEPH MPOUCHEN, Shamoon, Canton.

1022]

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

"Just Try It"

Oriental Brewery Limited

Hongkong

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure

Malt and Grain distilled in

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B.C., 6th edition Western Union.

THE

Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1911.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

For some time past little or no news, which in this case we may take to be good news, has come to us from India, that is, no news of a sensational character. An attempt or two, unhappily successful and fatal has been made to derail trains, but the country in comparison with what has gone before is quiet. The India Government's really admirable policy is responsible for this. It was firm and when occasion demanded rigorous, and it has had the desired effect, despite the sentimental ravings of a certain class at home, who would have had us lunge into an incipient anarchical revolution with kid gloves. The danger, we think, is not over, and the huge nation, the "brightest gem in the British Crown," is once more on the real path to progress. The leading men of India of all castes know right well that independence, for a united India, is a vain dream, and that it would only mean the splitting up of the country into a hundred,

two hundred, three hundred warring states. "United we stand, divided we fall," and India cannot be united except under a stranger power, her people are of too many different castes and even nations, most of whom hate each other. The days of the Great Mogul might come again, but they would come in a welter of blood that would drench India from Cashmere to Calcutta. This the Indians themselves recognise and hence loyalty is being steadily suggested to the country at large as the best policy.

India is a source, if loyal, of well nigh immeasurable strength to the British Empire. She is capable of making our seat in the East secure for ever without entangling alliances with other Powers, for as a British General of international reputation once said, there is material in the North of India and Nepal sufficient and fit, under good leadership, "to shake the artificial society of Europe to its foundations, if once it dares to tamper with that militarism which now alone supplies it with any higher ideal than money and the luxuries money can buy." We know what the Indian soldier is, and with a loyal India at our doors the future of the East can hold no unpleasant surprises for us. We do not mean Hongkong alone, but Australia as well, and our great Colony has in a loyal India a splendid guarantee against the danger which she firmly believe threatens her.

ANOTHER CANTON OUTRAGE.

It would be foolish to disassociate the attack on the Viceroy's Yamen at Canton from the dastardly murder of the Tartar General, and we fear we must credit or discredit the Ka Ming Tang, the "Revolutionists by the Grace of God," with this latest outrage. We need scarcely emphasise the serious nature of the situation. Were the attack merely the work of irresponsible incendiaries the British Consul General would not, as he is reported to have done, warned Hongkong against sending steamers to the Shamoen. Undoubtedly the City of Rams is thickly impregnated with dangerous revolutionaries, who will stop at little to gain their ends. We may congratulate ourselves on having so strong a Viceroy in power, and we earnestly trust that His Excellency will escape further outrage at the hands of his enemies. His troops evidently have stood by him in this case and have not been guilty of the deplorable cowardice which disgraced the unfortunate Tartar General's escort. We would feel easier in our minds, however, were the troops of the southern command replaced by men of the Peiyang army. It is an excellent policy to garrison a different nationality or caste, beside which the Northern troops are the finest in the Empire. However, the Viceroy is a capable and spirited ruler and will use his power ably and well.

The situation, of course, has a direct bearing on Hongkong. We have before assisted in the capacity of look-on at a struggle between rival Chinese forces. This was when the Taipings and the Imperialists fought fiercely at Kowloon and took and re-took Kowloon city. Eventually their war fleets were expelled the Harbour by this government. We do not want a similar experience now. There is also a word of warning to be given to the Chinese residents of the Colony. They have mooted the idea of holding a huge procession in honour of King George

on Coronation Day. We think they would be well advised to abandon the project. It would in the first place attract thousands of people from Canton, and we may be sure that a large proportion of them would be of evil character. There is also the question of plague to be considered. It is extremely prevalent at Canton at the moment, and we cannot afford to run the risk of having infection carried to us. For the present, at least, it is as well that Canton should be "put in Coventry" by Hongkong and that we should have as little to do with it as is feasible. It is useless expressing regret again for the troubles that beset China. We have done so often enough, and we can now, while hoping for a speedy end to those disturbances, only take such precautions as will protect us against their possible effects.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The Delta went out this morning with the Bandman Opera Company on board. Their destination is Shanghai.

Mr. Muir, manager of Sprangli and Co., Manila (and the Swiss Consul in the Philippines) is in Hongkong. He proceeds to Europe for a holiday.

By the N.D.L. Australian boat next, Mr. J. W. Meizi, of Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manila, arrives here. He leaves on the Bulwer for home.

We are in receipt of advices from Shanghai that the only female passenger on board the S.S. Asia is quite safe at Shanghai, and was only slightly hurt.

Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., left here for Wuhu Sunday night on board the C.M.S. Kiang-kwan. He will return to Shanghai at the close of the week, en route for Hongkong.

"China awake and at work" is very vividly described by Clarence Poe, in the "American Review of Review," who announces that within eighteen months China will have a Parliament or a revolution. He urges all American teachers, ministers and writers to help in supplying the moral guidance needed.

The General Electric Company of China has been registered with a capital of £21,000 in 20,000 preferred shares of £1 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each. To secure the sole representation and agency in the Empire of China and Hongkong of the General Electric Company, Limited of 67, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

In connection with the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Mr. F. Pernant will give demonstrations of the "Oxy-Acetylene process of welding" at his workshop on Saturday. On Monday evening he will read a paper on the above process, and answer any questions that may be put to him. A discussion will follow.

Shortly after midnight this morning, P.C. John O'Kille was the victim of a sad accident. It appears that the unfortunate policeman was travelling on board a tram-car and, to the best of his recollection, he fell into a fainting fit through some cause or other. Soon after the unfortunate occurrence, he was placed on a stretcher and removed in a serious condition to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is now receiving every medical attention. The victim's forehead is badly injured.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

STRONG ACTION DEMANDED.

London, April 22nd.—Public opinion in France demands strong action on the part of the Government. The "Temps" says that the Government must tell foreign Powers boldly what it means to do with regard to the unrest in Morocco. France must accept the responsibilities of a great Power, and must not inflict upon herself the shame of leaving the horrid representing her at Fez to be massacred.—"N. O. D. News."

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT. AGAINST JAPANESE STEAMERS.

LIMITED TO THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Referring to articles which have appeared in Australian papers, stating that the Chinese boycott of the Japanese steamers had now terminated, that several passengers had booked at Hongkong for Australia, and that a large quantity of Chinese cargo was also coming, Colonel Burns, of Sydney, in an interview said:—

"This would clearly indicate that as far as Hongkong is concerned the boycott had terminated. According to later advices, however, it appears that the Chinese merchants in Sydney have not yet been made acquainted with the fact that practically any boycott as against the Japanese by Chinese traders had ceased to exist. Further advices received show clearly that as far as inter-communication between China and Japan is concerned the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese companies are getting a large share of the Chinese patronage both as regards passengers and cargo also there seems to be no embargo upon either Chinese passengers or cargo travelling by Japanese steamers to any part of the world excepting Australia."

"Information has just been received that no less than 110 passengers and upwards of 100 tons of cargo had been shipped by the Imbaba Maru, Japanese steamer, sailing from Hongkong for America, and it is a well-known fact that to all places except to Australia there appears to be perfect freedom as far as Chinese traders and others are concerned as to shipping by Japanese steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently cabled asking whether there was 'any reason or any ulterior action' in Sydney or Australia which was retarding the Chinese here from following the usage of Chinese in Hongkong, and other parts of the world."

"The Japanese authorities seem to be desirous that anything in the shape of a boycott, even nominally, should be removed, as there is no pretext for maintaining any strained relationship between the two countries. It would seem somewhat strange that it is apparently in Sydney that the boycott is now centred, having disappeared elsewhere, but it is anticipated that before many weeks expire a better feeling will exist, and that any local vestige of a desire to continue strained relationships will be altogether abandoned."

"There is no doubt that in the near future a great expansion of trade will take place between Australia and the East. The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are now overcrowded with cargo, and cannot take many heavy lines which are offering. As far as European passengers are concerned, the N.Y.K. steamers are usually full at this season of the year, and although the directors of the company in Tokyo are anxious to have a pronouncement that any boycott ceases, it is more from a desire to be in amity with their neighbours than to attempt to take any large share of the traffic. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in a very independent position, from having to a great extent the preference of Japanese cargo and passengers, and with the absolute removal of the boycott as far as Australia is concerned, there are years of good trade as between the whole of the companies at present engaged in the trade. Proposals have been made that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should quote lower rates in order to tempt the Chinese to book by their steamers, and to some extent this has been followed, but any action which would create what might become a permanent depreciation of freight or passage rates amongst the Eastern lines is to be deprecated."

"The local agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have always maintained the most pleasant relationship with Chinese exporters and others in Sydney. The chief exporters express a strong desire to be able to resume friendly bookings through Japanese lines. From this good augury it would appear that before long it is possible the whole of the Eastern lines will again work co-operatively in both the Chinese and Japanese trades, as was done previously to the present Chinese boycott."

NO CONTRACT FOR HONGKONG.

NEW BOAT FOR MANILA.

The contract for the furnishing of an inter-island transport to the Army, for which bids were opened last week, was awarded by the chief quartermaster of the division, Colonel F. G. Hodgson, to the Shanghai dock and engineering company, of Shanghai, China.

Upon considering the different tenders received it was found that the Shanghai company was the lowest bidder. The Taikoo company of Hongkong had furnished a lower bid but in the estimation of the chief quartermaster its offer did not otherwise compare favourably with the Shanghai company's and it also wanted one month more time in which to build and deliver the boat.

The bids offered were as follows: Hongkong and Whampoa dock company, \$347,025; Shanghai dock and engineering company, \$314,000; and Taikoo dockyard and engineering company, \$310,700.25. The boat is to be 300 feet over all; 45 feet breadth; and 80 feet depth. The Shanghai company will deliver the ship in Manila bay in 12 months time.

BIG TOURING PARTY.

250 FROM ENGLAND TO VISIT THE EAST.

In February next 250 British tourists will arrive at Hongkong. They will arrive about the first of the month.

The party has chartered the Dunottar Castle, of the Union Castle Steamship line, and will leave Southampton in October of this year.

The party travel via Suez and intend staying over in India and the Straits Settlements for some time.

The tourists expect to reach Manila on February 5. They are the first large body from the British Isles to visit the Islands.

WORLD'S NEWS.

[Via Australia.]

While razing the chimney of a burnt hotel in Cochrane, Ontario, a workman found a speck of gold in the mortar, and subsequently discovered the gravel pit where the sand for the mortar was obtained. The news leaked out, and the inhabitants, headed by the Mayor, stampeded to the gravel pit. Dozens of claims have been staked.

London, March 30.—The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) delivered a sympathetic reply to a temporary deputation which waited upon him yesterday. He promised that when the Veto question is settled the Licensing Bill of 1908 will be re-introduced. The measure, he added, might not necessarily be identical in form with that which the Government had been compelled to drop, but it would be as comprehensive and far-reaching.

POLICE COURT.

ANOTHER BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

Lai Wah and Wong Mui, a man and woman, were charged this morning with unlawfully having in their possession 176 taels and 4 mace of prepared opium, without a valid certificate, at Yau-mei.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared on behalf of the defendants. Defendants pleaded not guilty. The case was remanded, and bail was allowed in \$750 each.

A coolie was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, and six hours' stocks, for the theft of a watch from a Chinese in Yue Yik lane.

Fifteen rickshaw coolies were charged this morning with causing an obstruction on the Praya East, near the Navy canteen. Fined \$2 each.

Choung Tun Oh, contractor, 9 Hollywood Road, was charged with feloniously receiving 17 cases of glass, to the value of \$137.40, the property of one Chan Sik, glass dealer, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Mr. W. E. J. Shenton (from the firm of Messrs. Denoon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendant.

The case was remanded.

SUPREME COURT.

THE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The case of Lam Chung, which has occupied the attention of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, for over two days, was resumed this morning. It will be remembered that the case concerned various charges under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and this morning's hearing was fully taken up by legal argument. The case is the first brought under one section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, a section which does not appear, so said Mr. Potter, in the Home acts, the Indian penal code or the Straits Settlements Ordinances, and the lengthy argument centred round the meaning of "available assets" and the application of the section under which the fifth count of the charge was brought.

His Lordship came to the conclusion that available assets were assets with which the trustee in bankruptcy could deal and they must exclude altogether any idea of any realization. He therefore held that the fifth section of the indictment was not sustained.

His Lordship—Again I might say that it was quite right to bring the prosecution.

Mr. Alabaster—And under the section too.

His Lordship—Yes undoubtedly.

With regard to the question of the entry relating to the entry of the receipt of a draft of \$1000, in which the date had been altered, His Lordship said he could not send a man to prison on hypothesis, and pointed out that he had not the draft produced in court.

The jury acting on His Lordship's direction found the prisoner not guilty on all counts.

RECORD CARGO.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND BALES OF PHILIPPINE HEMP.

The S.S. Suvaric, which arrived at Manila on April 21, will take from the Philippine port a record cargo.

She is loading for the Bank line no less than fifteen thousand bales of hemp, while 1,500 barrels of cement will be taken aboard here.

The Suvaric discharged 10,500 tons of cargo on her voyage south to Manila, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Shanghai. At Yokohama in one and half days 500,000 feet of lumber and 4,000 tons of wheat were discharged into small lighters; at Moji several heavy weights were unloaded; and at Shanghai in two and half days 200,000 sacks of flour were discharged on the piers.

HOME POLITICS.

London, March 30.—Speaking for the Government in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Morley announced that Ministers would advise the King to assent to Lord Lansdowne's petition praying for permission to introduce a bill limiting the prerogatives and powers of the Crown concerning the creation and summoning of peers.

London, March 31.—Lord Lansdowne's resolution dealing with an address to the King was agreed to unanimously in the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Lansdowne explained that the reformed House of Lords might consist of—

(1) An element chosen by their Lordships.

(2) An element of nominated members.

(3) Members elected by a popular vote.

The scheme, he asserted, would altogether ensure a better balance of parties.

Lord Morley explained that assent to the introduction did not affect the Government's future freedom of action.

LORD ROSEBURY ARGUES.

Lord Rosebury argued that the Government ought to introduce the reform proposals, it being alone able to carry a bill for the reforming of the House of Lords.

The Government was not, he maintained, entitled to infer from the general election that the country approved of the obliteration of the Second Chamber without substituting another, and an announcement of its intentions could not be long delayed.

London, April 22.—The Unionists have decided not to contest East Dorset, and a contest at South Birmingham is unlikely.—"N. O. D. News."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINESE RECRUITS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 27.

Acting on the advice of the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Prince Regent has decided to reform the recruits.

CHINESE TROOPS.

COMING REVIEW.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 27.

The Prince Regent will represent the young Emperor at the coming review of the troops.

CANTON'S NEW TARTAR GENERAL.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 27.

The Prince Regent has appointed Colonel Shing-fan as Acting Tartar General of Canton.

CHINESE MINISTER

ALARMED.

EMPEROR TO GO ABROAD.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 27.

The Chinese Minister to Japan, when received in audience by the Prince Regent, said that a certain country had already made plans to dispatch a grant army to China, and trouble may soon be expected.

He also asked the Prince Regent to send the Young Emperor to pursue his studies abroad.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL

ADVISERS.

["SHANGHAI" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 27.

The four nations interested in the foreign loan still insist upon China engaging foreign financial advisers from the four countries.

The President of the Board of Communications suggests to the representatives of the foreign countries that only two should be engaged to look after the interests of the four countries. However, no decision has been arrived at.

MINING DEVELOPMENTS.

["SHANGHAI" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 27.

The President of the Board of Communications is secretly negotiating a loan of \$2,000,000 from Japan for the development of coal and iron mining companies in Hang Yang, Tai-shi, and Ping-Hung.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, April 27, 2.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons a de-

bate has taken place on an amend-

ment to the Veto Bill enacting

that after a Bill has passed its

third reading in the House of

Commons and been rejected by

the House of Lords, it be submit-

ted to referendum and if approved

become law.

The amendment was rejected

by 206 votes to 161.

The Premier, Mr. Asquith, said

the amendment was more revolu-

tionary than anything yet sub-

mitted to the House, and depre-

cated the idea of representatives

being sent to the House to do the

people's work then throwing back

upon the people the burden of

solving what the representatives

were elected to decide.

London, April 28, 7.35 a.m.

Speaking in the House of Com-

mons, Mr. Asquith said that he

hoped the Budget would be pro-

sented soon (after?) the Veto Bill

had been disposed of by the

Commons.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

VIZIER THREATENS

MONTENEGRO.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

London, April 28, 7.35 a.m.

Constantinople telegrams state

that the Grand Vizier, Rifaat

Pasha, has said that unless the

Montenegrins cease aiding the

Albanian insurgents he will be

compelled to call Montenegro to

account.

MOROCCO.

AN ECHO OF ALGERIANS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE
"TELEGRAPH."

London, April 28, 7.35 a.m.

France's intervention in Moroc-

co has called forth a question

from the German Foreign Office.

In reply, the French Amba-

sador to Berlin has assured Dr.

von Bothmann-Holwag that

France has no intention what-

ever to contravene the Treaty of

Algiers.

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, April 28.

It is reported here that Mr.

O'Brien, United States Amba-

sador to Tokio, is to be trans-

ferred to Berlin.

His place will be taken by Mr

Wilson.

JAPANESE CROWN
PRINCESS.

NOW CONVALESCENT.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, April 28.

The Japanese Crown Princess,

who has been suffering from a

severe attack of typhus, is now

pronounced out of danger.

GENERAL ANDERSON IN
SHANGHAI.

PRESS COMMENT.

Never in the whole course of

its existence, probably, has the

S.V.C. shown to better effect than

it did on Saturday last when the

ceremonial portion of the in-

spection by Maj.-Gen. Anderson

took place on the Polo Ground.

The weather was superb: one of

those semi-summer days trans-

planted to spring which Shang-

hai delights in when the weather

bureau is specially complaisant.

Many of the crowd of ladies and

gentlemen who had assembled to

watch the function were in spring

attire, and the scene was at once

stimulating and delightful. On

the drill there is no need here to

dilate. A detailed account will

be found in another column. But

it was very evident that the most

which has prevailed for the past

fortnight nearly. We never saw

the Corps as a whole in better

fettle. The Light Horse took the

opportunity of going through a few

simple evolutions before the others

arrived, and very business-like

they looked. They went past well

at the walk, trot, and gallop, and

the only fault we have to

find with them is that they are

not numerous enough. There are

no more of them than there were

a century ago and the settlement

has more than trebled in the time.

The Artillery have been excep-

tionally good during the past

three or four years, and main-

tain their pre-eminence. What

Shanghai would have done had

serious trouble arisen before she

had mounted infantry, machine-

gunners, and engineers, Heaven

only knows. Any one who knows

the conditions of the place now

can see that at present they are in-

dispensable, and their marked

efficiency on Saturday was a wel-

come sight. Of the infantry the

most curious thing is that the

companies never grow any bigger.

Several of them are certainly too

small, we mean, for the highest

TAIYUAN SEES LAST OF
BIG LINER.SWAMPED IN A
HURRICANE.

News has been received here

that the a.s. Yongola, of the

Adelaide Steamship Company,

has been lost.

She is supposed to have been

swamped in a cyclone somewhere

between Flat Top Island and

Bowen Island on the run to

Brisbane.

There were 120 souls on board

and no news has been received

of any of them.

Wreckage has been picked up,

in the shape of a slight raft on

which there were a number of

whisky and water bottles. It is

known that no one could live on

so small a construction in the

heavy sea that was running at

the supposed time of the accident.

The Taiyuan, of Messrs. Butter-

field and Swire, passed the Yong-

gola in the vicinity of Flat Top.

The weather was extremely heavy

at the time, a dense fog making

navigation almost impossible.

The Taiyuan anchored, we are

told, but the Yongola passed on

her voyage. Nothing more has

been heard of the vessel, and we

fear here that she has been lost.

THE YOSHIWARA FIRE.

DISTRIBUTION OF
LIABILITIES.

It is reported that the repre-

sentatives of the various fire

offices concerned held a meeting

in Tokyo on the night of the 14th

inst., and disclosed the liabilities

of their companies in respect to

the Yoshiwara fire. A Tokyo dis-

patch to the "Osaka Jiji" gives

the following as the approximate

liabilities of each company:—

Yon.

Tokyo Fire..... 65,000

Kyodo Fire..... 190,000

Osaka Fire..... 100,000

Kobe Marine..... 150,000

Yokohama Fire. 50,000

Nippon Fire..... 50,000

Toa Fire..... 37,000

Naniwa Fire..... 58,400

Meiji Fire..... 70,000

Foreign offices. 50,000

The Kyodo Fire Insurance Com-

pany declares that a portion of the

risks taken by it having been re-

insured its actual liability will be

no more than ¥150,000.

The proprietor of the Naka-

gomo-ro, one of the leading

licensed houses at Yoshiwara,

which was burnt down, has de-

cided to discontinue the business

and has granted his freedom to

all the girls, numbering 43, be-

longing to his establishment, and

cancelled all the bonds for the

indebtedness of the girls.

The proprietor of the Omada-

kuro, where 30 girls were employed,

has followed the example.

GOLF.

THE HONG FOURSOMES.

The long delayed final in the

Hong Foursomes competition was

played off on the 23rd at Shang-

hai, when the contestants were E.

F. Mackay and A. R. W. Menzies

(Butterfield and Swire) and T. F.

Longmuir and A. C. Paddy

(Hongkong Bank). The final

round necessitated the playing of

36 holes, but at the 28th the

match was brought to a close,

Mackay and Menzies winning

by 9 up and 8 to play. From

the very start the Taikeo couple

put up a strong game, and the

scores in the three rounds which

were completed varied between

40 and 42. Of the Hongkong

Bank men Paddy was the less

steady, and on several occasions

placed his partner in difficulties.

They played a plucky game,

though Longmuir was by no

means in his best form, but was

not good enough to win. Messrs.

Mackay and Menzies are to be

congratulated on their win of this

competition, for from start to

finish they have played good golf

and have deserved their victories.

Shanghai has now given up

her objections to have anything

higher in the air than it is itself

and yielded to M. Vallon.

The Peking Spring Races have

been postponed until Friday and

Saturday May 12, and 13.

H.M.S. Thistle left Hankow for

down-river ports on the 20th and

H.M.S. Snipe left for Yochow.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, April 24.—Mrs. Soreno E. Payne, wife of the representative from the 31st New York district, former chairman of the ways and means committee, and author of the Payne Tariff Bill, died to-day. She was formerly Miss Gertrude Knapp, of Rochester, and married Mr. Payne on April 23, 1873 when he was district attorney of Cayuga county. No arrangements for the funeral have been made, but it will be held in Rochester.

Washington, April 24.—John McNamara, secretary of the International Structural Iron Bridge Workers, and two other unionist leaders, were arrested in Indianapolis yesterday on the charge of being concerned with the dynamiting of the "Los Angeles Times" October 1, 1910. The accused deny the charge and will make a vigorous defence.

Washington, April 24.—General Madero, chief of the Mexican revolutionary forces has agreed to an armistice for the purpose of discussing terms of peace, and has withdrawn his demand for the retirement of President Diaz as one of the conditions which must be met by the federal government before he would entertain peace overtures. It is believed in diplomatic circles here that Madero is sparing for time in which to reorganize and strengthen his forces, and that the revolution is too deep rooted and directed too obviously against the present administration to admit of peace negotiations as long as Diaz retains the power to deal with the leaders of the revolutionists.

STEAMER FOUNDERS
IN TYPHOON.

SIX PERSONS MISSING.

Late news from Manila says the steamer Charles Porizal foundered off Cavite at 5-30 on Sunday afternoon last three miles out of Cavite. At the time there were 20 persons aboard and the latest information shows six to be still missing. The bureau of navigation authorities believes them to be drowned. One is Mr. John Bevington, an American.

Two other Americans, Ordinance Sergeant E. R. Neville with station at Fort McKinley, and Mr. Lester Perkins, of the bureau of Customs, were rescued after they had floated about in the water all night. Twenty-one Filipinos have also been rescued. The cause of the accident is not definitely known as only the barest news of the disaster has been received, but it is considered probable that the vessel, which plies regularly between Manila and Corregidor, foundered in the severe storm that whipped the waters of the bay into a fury during the late afternoon hours.

Only one survivor of the wreck reached Manila in the early hours—a Filipino who was picked up by Mr. W. J. Shaw of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company at two o'clock in the morning as he was returning to the city on a company launch.

When rescued he was half-mad from thirst and fear and could not tell a connected story of the sinking of the vessel.

The steamer foundered almost without warning and the passengers and crew barely had time to fit on the life preservers handed out by orders of the captain when he realized that the boat was doomed.

During the rain, the group in the cricket pavilion were telling their bad-weather and fine-weather stories. One of the best of them went back to the South African war, when crowds stood outside the newspaper offices waiting for the expected news about Ladysmith. An old lady sauntered past—an old lady with a black dress and bonnet, and a huge umbrella.

"What is the crowd for?" she asked.

"Waiting for news of the war."

"Why, is there a war on?"

"Yes."

"My word!" the old lady said,

pleasantly, "they've got a nice

day for it, haven't they?"

COLLISION AT SEA.

MEIFOO SUNK.

A few hours after the news was received of the accident to the P.M.S. Asia, information was received in Shanghai that a serious and fatal collision had occurred within a hundred miles of Shanghai between the China Merchants' str. Meifoo and Kwanglo, and had resulted in the sinking of the Meifoo and loss of a large number of lives. The news was confirmed on the arrival of the Kwanglo, which had returned to port from the scene of the collision and had brought back the survivors.

The C.M.S. Meifoo left Amoy for Shanghai on the evening of the 20th instant, with a general cargo and a large number of Chinese passengers, and met with fair weather until midnight on Friday, when a dense fog was encountered. All necessary precautions having been taken, the vessel held her course until at six o'clock on Saturday morning the fog became so dense that she had to drop anchor at a place which was afterwards ascertained to be in the vicinity of Tongting. On Sunday afternoon the fog lifted slightly and the Meifoo weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage, but after clearing Steep Island Pass, the fog again became dense and anchor was dropped off Elgar Island, about eighty miles from Wosung. About half-past five o'clock the same evening, while the Meifoo was still lying at anchor, a steamer, which was shortly afterwards ascertained to be the Kwanglo, appeared from the fog and before anything could be done to avert a collision the bow of the Kwanglo struck the Meifoo—right amidships and tore a large hole in her side, with the result that the Meifoo sank within very few minutes in fifteen fathoms of water. The officers and crews of the two steamers did all in their power to save the lives of the passengers and members of the crew of the Meifoo who were in the water, but so sudden had been the catastrophe that little could be done. Though only one life-boat could be launched many lives were saved, including all the foreign officers of the Meifoo, but it is estimated that more than forty Chinese passengers were drowned.

Immediately the collision occurred, Mr. Smith, chief officer of the Meifoo, accompanied by a Chinese tally-man, attempted to go below to procure life-belts for the passengers, but the attempt proved futile and both Mr. Smith and the tally-man were washed away. The former was heroically rescued by Mr. Palmer, second engineer of the Meifoo, when in an exhausted condition, but the tally-man was drowned. Captain Froberg, master of the Meifoo, also had a very narrow escape. He was found struggling in the water by a quartermaster and a sailor whose boat had been overturned, and was dragged by them on to the keel of the overturned boat, where the three remained for more than an hour before being rescued. In the meantime the Kwanglo lowered all her boats and a search of the surrounding water resulted in the rescue of many members of the passengers and crew of the Meifoo.—"N.O.D. News."

LOG BOOK.

An old lady, who had been leaning over the rail to watch the passengers as they came up the gangway, suddenly approached the captain.

"Please tell me, sir," she asked timidly, "what time the boat starts?"

"It starts, madam, when I give the word," was the haughty reply.

"Oh, indeed! I thought it started when the engineer pulled the lever. Thank you very much."

The watermark at Hankow on the 21st instant was 25 ft. 0 in., at Kiating on the following day 23 ft. 1 in., and at Wuhu on the 23rd idem 10 ft.

It came as quite a shock to his numerous friends in China when it was learned that Mr. W. H. Anderson, who had only retired from active service in July, 1908, had succumbed on the 28th March, at Rugby, England. Deceased had been resident in the Far East for more than thirty years.

To-day's
AdvertisementsTHE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day assumed charge of the Branch of this Bank in Hongkong.

F. C. MACDONALD.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1092]

OLD ALLEYNIAN DINNER.

ON FRIDAY, May 5th an O. A. DINNER will take place at 8 p.m. at the GRAND HOTEL, Old Alleyniens wishing to be present are asked to send in their names to the Undersigned.

H. O. SPINK,
Vice-mgr.,
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1098]HARBOUR MASTER'S
DEPARTMENT.

No Steamship or Junks or other vessels shall leave the Port of Hongkong for Canton until further notice.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Scheduled Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sater, April 20. "ALLAN LINE"	"ALLAN LINE"
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sater, May 20. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN"	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN"
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sater, June 10. "ALLAN LINE"	"ALLAN LINE"
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sater, July 1. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND"	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND"
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sater, July 22. "ALLAN LINE"	"ALLAN LINE"

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line)

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services; European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SAPORÉ, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	SUISANG	Saturday, 29th Apr., Noon.
MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI	YUENANG	Saturday, 29th Apr., 2 p.m.
MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI	KUTSANG	Friday, 5th May, Noon.
MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 6th May, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Monday, 8th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Tuesday, 9th May, Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHEWSON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO"	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May
"KUMERO"	6,252	G. B. McGill	30th May
"LUERO"	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

1, KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	On or about
Tjitaroom	SHANGHAI 2nd half Apr.	2nd half Apr.
Tjipanas	JAVA 2nd half Apr.	2nd half Apr.
Tjilatjap	JAVA 2nd half Apr.	2nd half Apr.
Tjibodas	JAPAN 1st half May	1st half May
Tjiluwong	JAVA 1st half May	1st half May
Tjikini	JAVA 1st half May	1st half May
Tjikini	JAVA 2nd half May	2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 375. York Buildings.

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight.
	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight.
	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mochizuki, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at noon.
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BOMBAY, &c.	BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd May.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

* Carries dock passengers. Calling at Koolung and Shimon.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer
Aki	7,000	10th May	1st class Single...Y550
			Return...825
Mishima	9,000	24th "	2nd class Single...360
			Return...540
			Old Str. 1st class Single 600
			Return 750
			2nd class Single 340
			Return 495

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points
Awa	7,000	23rd May	1st class Single...£80
			2nd ".....£21
Inaba	7,000	20th June	1st class Single...£60
			via St. Lawrence
			1st class Single...£59

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan. Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION

CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	20th April, 11 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	1st May, Noon.
AMOI, TSINGTAU, CHE-FOO & NEWCHOW	"NANOHANG"	1st " Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	2nd " 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	3rd " 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOH"	5th " 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	6th " Noon.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

† AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duly qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

† MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation ships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft, saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaitong" is situated on deck, aft.

† SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULED TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinghua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 30.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

"Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft" "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Frohenfels..... 6th May	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Belgavia..... 4th May
Scandia..... 18th May	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. Scovia..... 10th May
Slavonia..... 4th June	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Schonen..... 26th May
Seyvia..... 15th June	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. Bayern..... 30th May
Spezia..... 1st July	For Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Aradia..... 2nd June
Silezia..... 12th July	
C. Ford. Lnei-z. 28th July	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911.

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 29th Apr., 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STRAITS, CAPTAIN LEAVING.

Haikang... Capt. A. E. Hodgins... TUESDAY, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

Haitan... Capt. J. S. Rouch... FRIDAY, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans... SUNDAY, 30th April, at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

957

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Empire	April 7.	May 2nd, at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

967

TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.
			† Triple Screw, turbine engines.
			† Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

98

LIAOTUNG PENINSULA.

REPORTED FRESH DEMANDS BY JAPAN.

As our readers are aware

Japan now leases the Liaotung peninsula from China. She is

due to render it up in a few years. The Peking correspondent of a

leading paper states that far from preparing to do so, fresh

demands are being made on Peking. He says: "Japan's

programme regarding China this year includes a demand for the

extension of the Port Arthur and Dalian lease, full control of the

Daichon customs, an increase in customs, an increase in the number

of consuls in Manchuria, and the substitution of Japanese

soldiers for Chinese police in the Antung-Mukden Railway zone.

It is also stated that the contention that China is unable to

suppress the bandits (Huanghutsu) in Manchuria will serve as a

reason for an increase by Japan and Russia of their respective military

forces throughout the region.

"The Prince Regent and the Grand Counsellors are greatly disturbed by the outlook. They

have decided to grant every demand which can possibly be

granted in the hope that something will be left to China."

THE PLAGUE.

RAGING NEAR CANTON.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

As I have already reported, plague at Lui Chow has not abated but on the other hand is claiming a great number of lives.

The family of the Lui Chow prefect have now returned from the prefecture. According to them, there has been over 3000 deaths. Even in broad daylight the streets are deserted. In the prefect's yamen, seven lives have been lost. The fourth son of the prefect succumbed to the disease seven days after his marriage.

At present the yamen is unoccupied, and the prefect is taking up his quarters in the gunboat Lui Wei, while his family has returned to Canton.

In two infected villages, there is not a single living soul, all having succumbed to the scourge.

ROYALISM IN PORTUGAL DEAD.

Mr. W. Archer, in the "Fortnightly Review," is very sanguine about the Portuguese revolution. Royalism, he says, is dead; and the Church has died with it. In Spain people still go to church. In Portugal you have to whistle for sacrilegians to open the churches; or if you chance upon an hour of worship, you find a priest saying mass before a congregation of three old women. From all that I have seen, heard, and read, I am inclined to think that the Provisional Government are, in fact, men of high and unselfish purpose, determined to justify their national pride by showing that Portugal is capable of moral and material regeneration. Their desire to "play fair" is very noteworthy.

But they look askance at England. It is hardly three years since Dr. (now President) Braga laid down that the "four great causes of the decadence of Portugal had been the Inquisition, the Jesuits, the Braganças, and the English alliance."

THE AGE OF NEW UNIVERSITIES.

Not since the monastic revival of the twelfth century, or the scholastic revolution of the sixteenth, has England known an educational movement so rich in romance, in courage, in devotion, and in promise. The dreamer has dreamed, the founder has given land and gold, the public have subscribed, civic pride has been stirred, and the cry and need for knowledge have justified them all.—"Edinburgh Review."

SHOULD CHINA GOVERN TIBET?

The "Quarterly Review" evidently thinks that it would be for our interest that she should.

Through the re-enforcement of China's authority over Tibet we have a responsible Power to deal with, and we shall forego our rights if we do not press for the observance of the Conventions, and for facilities for intercourse and trade. What is wanted in Lhasa is a settled Government, not hostile to Great Britain. It is more easy in some ways to bring pressure to bear at Peking than at Lhasa; and a Government with which we have had trade relations of growing importance for over seventy years may be more willing to place our commercial connections with Tibet on a satisfactory footing than was the benighted monkish camarilla which now seems to be approaching its end."

A HONGKONG LOVE IDYLL.

DID IT COME OFF?

In the course of a day's work the average journalist comes across much tragedy and comedy, but rarely does he chance upon documents so pregnant with feeling as the one set out below. It was found in one of the principal hotels in the Colony. Though lacking in punctuation, the spirit of the thing is there, and we make no apology for inserting the interesting screed, for, as the poet puts it, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The following is the lover's ardent epistle:

12; 45 p.m.

Dearest M.—
Can I see you again before this, and if so where. I can hardly keep away from you
Yours entirely
W.

To Let.

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [968]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 39, The Peak.
No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. OFFICES in King's Buildings, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road Central. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

ALSO NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [159]

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 85, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with lift and lavatories.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1073]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1911. [1076]

Intimations



SEEING IS BELIEVING
And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony.
No charge for sight testing.
Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
1A, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 15 min.
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5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 15 min.
6.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 15 min.
6.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. " 15 min.
7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 15 min.
8.00 p.m.	8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. " 15 min.
8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. " 15 min.
9.00 p.m.	9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. " 15 min.
9.30 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. " 15 min.
10.00 p.m.	10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. " 15 min.
10.30 p.m.	10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. " 15 min.
11.00 p.m.	11.15 p.m

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/0 1/2
Do. Demand	1/9 15/16
Do. 4 months sight	1/10 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.30 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.86 1/2
India T.T.	136 1/2
Do. Demand	136 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	78
Japan—Bank T.T.	89 1/2
Jaya—Bank T.T.	109 1/2

Buying.	
4 months sight 1/0 1/2	1/10 1/16
6 months sight 1/0 1/2	1/10 1/16
80 days sight San Francisco & N. York	45 1/2
4 months sight do.	46 1/2
80 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/16
4 months sight France	2.35
6 months sight do.	2.37
4 months sight Germany	1.91
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 %
Sovereign	\$10.83

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILED DUE.
Gor. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.
German (Buelow) 4th prox.
American (Persin) 10th prox.
American (Koren) 10th prox.

The Danish s.s. Arabian left Sabang on 27th inst., and may be expected here on 4th prox., p.m.
The Hansa s.s. Preinfels left Singapore on 27th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 3rd prox., a.m.

The P.A.O.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Nile left Singapore for this port on 28th inst., at 7 a.m., and is due here on 2nd prox., at 10 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,463, E. Finlayson, 28th April—Sydney	4th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Tea, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. W. Osterbridge, 28th April—Manila	26th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Haimun, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 28th April—Swatow	27th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Petchaburi, Br. s.s., 1,373, O. G. Gossowich, 28th April—Bangkok	21st April, Rice, Meat and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Kashim, Br. s.s., 1,143, Lavers, 28th April—19th April, Gen.—B. & S.	
Assaye, Br. s.s., 4,359, G. W. Cockman, 28th April—Shanghai	25th April, Mail and Gen.—O. S. N. Co.
Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,044, R. Robertson, 21st April—Canton	27th April, Beans and Gen.—B. & S.
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, W. Langenberger, 28th April—Haiphong	27th April, Gen.—J. & Co.
Sushu, Jap. s.s., 1,119, R. Sukaw, 28th April—Swatow	27th April, Gen.—O. S. N. Co.
Shintou Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,980, K. Nagata, 28th April—Mojito	22nd April, Coal.—A. & Co.
Yatsing, Br. s.s., 1,424, S. J. Payne, 28th April—19th April—Singapore	18th and 27th April, Gen.—J. & Co.
Denmohr, Br. s.s., 1,935, Hastie, 28th April—Singapore	22nd April, Gen.—J. & Co.
Kagoshima Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,731, Minamigawa, 28th April—Mojito	22nd April, Coal.—A. & Co.
Johanne, Ger. s.s., 952, M. Ipland, 28th April—Singapore	18th and 27th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Haiching, for Swatow.
Landrat Scheiff, for Hoihow.
Borneo, for Jesselton.
Benmah, for Nagasaki.
Dorawange, for Swatow.
Glenoglo, for Amoy.
Assaye, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

April 28.
Dalia, for Shanghai.
Haiching, for Coast Ports.
Minotaur, Br. cruiser, for Shanghai.
Chenan, for Canton.
Kwangtchi, for Shanghai.
Sengambia, for Hamburg.
Helene, for Toulon.
Dorawange, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For Petchaburi, arrived on 28th April from Bangkok:—
Reddick, Y.
For Assaye, arrived on 28th April from Shanghai, &c.:—
Beith, B. D. Markham, and Dooley, servant.
Grandmarn, and Owen, G. servant.
Levy, J. Miss.
Kent, Capt. W. Miss.
Lo To Ming, Thomson, Miss.
Maggitt.

HOTEL VISITORS

Per Changshu, arrived on 28th April from Sydney:—
Bryant, Mrs. Gibbons
Bryant, Elva Marshall
Bryant, Ivy Nelson
Franklin McMahon
Gretcher, Miss
Por Tean, arrived on 28th April from Manila:—
Bondfield, Rev. Rickell Rev.
Diomer Suez, Rev.
Hoywood Sandsold
Julia, Rev. Tumbull
Loostron Williams
McKaney Willwin

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	
America Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,164, A. G. Stevens, 26th April—San Francisco	20th Mar. Canal Goods, Flour and M'dise. T. K. K.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 24th April—Sundakan	19th April, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
Canada Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,750, K. Hori, 27th April—Nagasaki	28th April, Gen.—O. S. N. Co.
Chow Tai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Rezer, Bangkok via Swatow	14th April, Rice.—N. D. H.
Chun Sang, Br. s.s., 1,418, G. P. Matlock, 18th April—Port	Combet, 16th April, Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Yamamoto, 26th April—Swatow	25th April, Gen.—O. S. N. Co.
Earl of Elgin, Br. s.s., 2,811, D. Robertson, 26th April—	from Durban. Gen.—S. & Co.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beatham, 14th April—Van-	couver 22nd Mar. Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,946, F. Ajawa, 26th April—Mojito	20th April, Coal.—M. B. G. K.
Glenoglo, Br. s.s., 2,398, C. O. H. Padde, 27th April—Rangoon	23rd April, Gen.—S. T. Hong
Hellas, Nor. s.s., 880, Aug. Kundsøn, 22nd April—Geraldton	W. A. 6th April, Sandalwood—A. T. & Co.
Kaifu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,903, S. Suda, 27th April—Mojito	21st April, Coal.—B. & S.
Kolsienang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, Roschick, 27th April—Bangkok	20th April, Rice.—B. & S.
Kumchow, Br. s.s., 1,450, J. D. Martin, 23rd April—Saigon	19th April, Rice.—Man Fat & Co.
Landrat Scheiff, Ger. s.s., 1,015, A. Struve, 21st April—Bang-	kok 16th April, Rice and Handwood.—S. & Co.
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, E. P. Smith, 26th April—Calcutta	9th April, Gen.—S. & Co.
Livingstonia, Br. s.s., 2,799, W. B. Webb, 27th April—Canton	Cardiff Coal.—D. & Co.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,300, P. E. Christensen, 26th April—Saigon	20th April, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.
Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, Henry E. Morton, 22nd April—San	Francisco 21st Mar. Mail and Gen.—P. M. Co.
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,146, Danielson, 26th April—Canton	25th April, Coal.—W. B. K. C.
Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, T. Iwawen, 22nd April—Haiphong	20th April, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.
Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, M. Eicknell, 26th April—Hongy	22nd April, Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Sungking, Br. s.s., 987, Matthias, 27th April—Haiphong	24th April, Gen.—B. & S.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 719, Jacobson, 20th April—Hoihow	18th April, Gen.—J. & Co.
Tjimar, Dutch s.s., 4,218, J. P. Schalko, 1st April—Mojito	28th Mar. Coal.—J. O. J. L.
Tjitaroom, Dutch s.s., 3,666, P. Zwart, 21st April—Swatow	20th April, Gen.—J. O. J. L.
Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 25th April—Manila	22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Zafro, Am. s.s., 1,269, M. C. Smith, 27th April—Manila	24th April, Gen.—B. T. & Co.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

21st April—Kotang Si, Antenor, Canun, Erget Simons, Poona. 25th April—Ambria, Pak Ling, Satsuma, Benlodi, Pelous, Sambia, Soyo Maru, Christian Nobe, Gnosonau, Nookar.
Arrivals at Home—21st April—Cinchas, Iya Maru, Princess Alice, Indradewa. 25th April—Dorflinger, Marmora, Ernest Sinaon.

April 26 at 10 a.m.	April 26 at 4 p.m.
Barometer.....29.01	29.80
Temperature.....82	81
Humidity.....72	77
Rainfall.....	

HOTEL VISITORS

HONGKONG HOTEL.	
Adams, Mr. and Joseph, R. M.	
Mrs. E. Kadorie, Mr. and	
Andrew, J. L. Mrs. E. S.	
Arbenz, O. F. Kelly, Mrs. H. B.	
Arbuckle, Mrs. F. Kelly, Mr. & Mrs.	
Arbuckle, Miss P. G. H.	
Dabcock, Mr. and Kory, Miss M. A.	
Mrs. Kimsay, Mrs.	
Barrett, Dr. and King, E. W.	
party King, Mr. and Mrs.	
Barton, Mr. and N. C.	
Mrs. G. D. F. Kinsor, Mr. and	
Beckmann, M. Mrs. A.	
Beck, Van. Krift, Mr. & Mrs.	
Beer, Mr. and Mrs. W. D.	
Ocean Klimanek, P. H.	
Berigny, Mr. and Loke, L. L.	
Mrs. de child, Langdale, Dr. and	
Best, Capt. A. H. Mrs.	
Biddle, A. A. Lawrence, Miss O. H.	
Biddle, Mrs. Lovitt, J. M.	
Bilyon, W. H. Lunestey, Mr. &	
Blay, Mrs. J. L. Mrs. J. F.	
Bonnar, J. W. O. Levy, J. S.	
Boardet, Miss Little, Miss B. D.	
Bowack, G. Lindgren, O.	
Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd, G. T.	
D. Loring, C.	
Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Lopez, J. M.	
J. M. Low, T. F.	
Bridge, G. H. Lowe, R. V.	
Brown, Mrs. A. Mamey, V. T. do	
Brown Col. & Mrs. Mance, I. G.	
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Marriott, Dr. O.	
E. C. Nav, S. R.	
Brown, Miss H. McDowell, Miss A.	
Brown, S. M. Mo, well, Miss C.	
Bryan, G. Mo, well, Miss C.	
Buckley, Miss F. M.	
Burr, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Miss	
F. M. G. McIntyre, Col. &	
Cake, S. W. Meeks, F.	
Carter, Mr. & Mrs. A.	
Cattell, A. S. Meech, J.	
Chinn, Metzsch, Baron &	
Chilvers, P. T. Baroness Von.	
Clark, S. W. Meyer, A.	
Cole, Miss A. Mitchell, Mrs.	
Cole, Mr. & Mrs. D. Mitchellmore, E.	
Colman, S. S. V.	
Condon, H. L. Monahan, Mr. &	
Cook, C. M. Mrs. M.	
Cook, Miss L. Montith, S.	
Gleicher, Miss Moore, Miss	
Cross, F. J. Morgan, H. I. A.	
Cune, Mrs. Morris, E. C.	
Dallas, J. F. Morris, Dr. and	
Dalgleish, Mrs. Mrs. H. H.	
Dairymple, L. L. and Morrison, Miss	
Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. F.	
Davidson, N. K. G.	
Davidson, J. S. Moulder, Mr. and	
Davies, G. H. Mrs. A. B.	
Dawson, T. Mullighaus, A.	
Diakon, O. J. C. Nash, Miss M. M.	
Dietz, Mr. & Mrs. G. Nave, Mrs.	
Dionisi, Margus North, W.	
Dixon, Mr. & Mrs. D'Oatling, V.	
Dodd, Mrs. O. J. O. Olson, H.	
Mrs. C. H. Osborn, H. C.	
Dooley, H. A. Osborn, H. C.	
Donaldson, Capt. C. Parks, J. L.	
Drake, J. R. Parsons, Miss	
Draw, W. C. Penny, J. C.	
Drury, Mrs. C. F. Piffner, A. F.	
Eames, E. J. W. Phipps, L. E.	
Edgar, W. A. Pillsbury, Mr. &	
Egan, Mrs. M. Mrs. G. E.	
Ehrenfels, Mr. and Pih, R. R.	
H. H. O. Point, E.	
Richwode, C. Pohlard, Mr.	
Richwode, E. & child Potts, P. C.	
Esrom, F. Pray, Miss C. O.	
Evans-Hamilton, J. Priestley, Dr. J. T.	
Feld, F. Pritchard, W. T.	
Fernandes, Madam Pustau, Mr. and	
Fielding, H. M. Mrs. W.	
Fish, Mr. & Mrs. G. Ramer, Dr. T. W.	
Fisher, H. G. Ray, E. H.	
Fleming, Mrs. J. Raymond, Mr. and	
Elynn, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs. A.	
S. H. Reddick, H.	
Forrester, J. Rich, F. C.	
Forster, Mrs. M. G. Robson, J. W.	
Frank, F. W. Romieux, W.	
Fukui, K. Rosenburg, Mr. &	
Fuller, Donnan Mrs. H. M.	
Gaggiotti, L. Rothschild, The	
Gates, W. B. Misses	
Gibson, Miss M. Rist, Miss B.	
Gmur, C. Ritson, C. P.	
Goulbourn, V. Russell, Miss	
Graves, C. Ryland, Mrs. L. W.	
Griffith, Miss M. B. Saffarous, Mr. &	
Grandmann, Mr. Mrs. G. O.	
G. and Mrs. W. Soarte, Miss E. M.	
Gibbins, Mr. and Schoon, P.	
Mrs. T. S. Felthorn, Miss	
Guggenheim, Mr. & Schotten, J. J.	
Mrs. B. Schramm, Dr. &	
Handy, P. Mrs.	
Hanson, T. M. Schroder, J.	
Hall, Capt. T. P. Solite, T. H.	
Hallett, D. E. Segar, Mr. and	
Hallward, Mr. and Mrs. H. R.	
Mrs. L. H. Skadowsky, L.	
Hamilton, J. C. Shepard, H. W.	
Hanky, Mr. & Mrs. Shepard, Miss M.	
P. H. Sheridan, J. J.	
Hayes, Mr. & Mrs. Shewan, R.	
G. V. Shireli, M.	
Hector, John Simeon, Mr. &	
Heid, A. H. Mrs.	
Heinz, Capt. Smith, K. F.	
Hevett, C. Solomon, H. H.	
Hevett, Hon. Mr. Spalding, Dr. and	
and Mrs. E. A. Mrs. A. D.	
Hewitt, Capt. D. R. Spindel, U.	
Hogg, Capt. Spittles, J.	
Holmes, E. R. Square, Miss A.	
Hough, Dr. S. Stainer, Lt. and	
Huer, Mr. & Mrs. C. O. E.	
Infel, E. O. Stewart, Mrs. J. T.	
Innes, R. Stock, B.	
Israel, D. S. Stimezi, G.	
Jago, E. Sticker, A.	
Jellies, J. W. S. Stahl, S. J.	
Jensen, T. J. Swale, J. K.	
Jones, T. D. Symonds, W. G.	
Johanna, E. Taylor, J. W.	

ASTOR HOUSE.	
Telle, T. H.	Wills, S.
Teller, Dr.	Wolfe, J.
Thompson, Mr. & Wood, J. H.	
Mrs. M. L. Wood, L. M.	
Tilley, R. W. Woodruff, C.	
Tomlinson, H. Williams, Miss	
Trusard, T. Willich, O.	
Tumbull, D. Wiseman, Mr. &	
Wadsworth, C. W. Mrs.	
Wallace, H. F. Yale, Mrs. J. B.	
Watson, Mrs. O. Young, Lt.-Col.	
Wessel, Mr. and Mrs. P.	

GRAND HOTEL.	
Appel, E.	Mahan, C. A.
Baughman, E. W.	Mahan, F. O.
Brugher, L.	Marmham, S. A.
Brühl, E.	Mason, Capt. and
Crew, Mr. & Mrs.	Mrs. H. W.
A. B. Menon, M.	
Debray, Mde	Myers, J. L.
French, Mr. and	Offer, K.
Mrs. & child Ramirez, Mr. and	
Hickscher, H. R. Mrs. J. V.	
Hondyk, A. O. Stewart, Capt. &	
Hood, T. Mrs. A. H.	
James, B. Stoneman, H. F.	
Johnson, Mr. and Stringer, E.	
Mrs. & child Taylor, R.	
Kelly, Mr. Wallace, F.	
Key, Dr. F. Whitaker, J. H.	
Kidward, T. A. and family	
Lim, W. R. Zelman, V. C.	
Long, W. D.	

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Adams, Mr. and Grant-Smith, Mrs.	
Mrs. F. R. J. King, Mr. & Mrs.	
Caldwell, Mr. & W.	
Mrs. G. A. Ritchie, Mr. and	
Chinehen, S. J. Ritchie, Mr. and	
Donelson, A. Siley, Lieut. and	
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. G.	
Mrs. W. H. Sutton, Mr. and	
Grant-Smith, E. Mrs. F.	
Hancock, Lieut. & Wilson, G. L.	
Mrs. R. L., n.s. Wood, E. M.	

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Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1098]

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-
cards are transmissible by the Siberian
Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:—	
Jesselson, Kudat and Svedakan—Per	Borneo, 29th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per Chont-i,	29th April, 9 a.m.
Hoihow, Singapore and Bangkok—	Per Landrat Scheiff, 29th
April, 9 a.m.	
Singapore, Samsang and Samsang—	Per Suisang, 23th April, 10
a.m.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samsang and	Sourabaya—Per Tjitaroom,
29th April, 10 a.m.	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yoko-	hama—Per Mongoloi, 29th
April, 11 a.m.	
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—	Per A-saye, 29th April,
11 a.m.	
Manila, Cebu and Hoihow—Per Yuen-	sang 29th April, 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 29th April,	1.15 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Hoihow—Per Zafro,	29th April, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yoko-	hama, Victoria and Vancouver
(B.O.) (Siberian Mail to	Europe)—Per Empress of
India, 29th April, 5 p.m.	
Fort Bayard—Per Suisang, 29th	April, 5 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per Sixte,	29th April, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail	to Europe—Per Chennan,
29th April, 6 p.m.	
Swatow—Per Haimun, 30th April, 9	a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per	Daijin-mar, 30th April, 9
a.m.	
Tsingtau, Cheloo and Newchwang—	Per Nanchang, 1st May,
11 a.m.	
Haiphong—Per Sungking, 1st May,	11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 1st May, 1.15	p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per	Haiching, 2nd May, 10 a.m.
Carl Darwin, Thursday Island, Cook-	town, Cairns, Townsville,
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,	Launceston, New Zealand,
Dunedin, Melbourne, Ade-	laide, Perth and Fremantle
—Per Empire, 2nd May,	10 a.m.
Manila, Cebu and Hoihow—Per Tean,	2nd May, 3 p.m.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—	Per Prinz Ludwig, 3rd May,
11 a.m.	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL

REGISTER.
April 27th. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Hakodate	6 a.m.	29.73	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	29.73	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	29.93	—	—	—	—	—
Cheloo	9 a.m.	29.92	60.65	—	—	6 m	—
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.94	61.77	—	—	1 0	—
K'iang	"	29.80	60.44	—	—	2 b	—
Shanghai	"	30.04	60.55	—	—	2 b	—
Gutzlaff	"	30.04	60.55	—	—	2 b	—
Sharp Pk	"	30.98	66.90	—	—	1 0	—
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.93	64.67	—	—	1 0	—

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 8533

號十三月三年三統宣

FRIDAY, APRIL 28 1911.

五拜禮

號八十月四英港香

\$15 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.
The result of the Esher Cup race was as follows:—

Marechal Strozzi..... 1
Pietri..... 2
Veramoz..... 3

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.
Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, denied in the House of Commons that he had any knowledge of the alleged smuggling of Chinese pork into Ireland in musical instruments.

London, April 21, 7.10 p.m.
The Welsh miners are supplying the gold insignia which the Prince of Wales will wear at his Investiture at Carnarvon in July.

London, April 22, 7.55 a.m.
Despite official assurances much anxiety prevails in Paris regarding the plight of Major Brounoid, of the French Army, who is trying to lead the Mallahs to the relief of Fez.

The force has been detained by floods, and after much heavy fighting has exhausted its ammunition, according to rumours which have reached Paris.

The French Government announces that it is taking vigorous measures to send supplies and succour to Major Brounoid.

London, April 22, 7.55 p.m.
The anniversary of the foundation of Rome has been held there in the most animated way.

The streets are gaily decorated, and filled with enthusiastic crowds, while artillery salutes rend the air.

London, April 24, 10.15 p.m.
A terrible accident is reported from Cape Town.

The railway bridge at Blauwkrantz collapsed while a train was crossing, with disastrous results.

The engine and carriages were precipitated into the river below and forty persons were killed and many more injured.

At this spot the river runs shallow over a rocky bed, and the train was smashed to smithereens.

Tokio, April 22.
The Emperor has just made four new appointments.

Marquises Katsura and Tokudaiji have been created Grand Chamberlains, and Prince Seranuchi and Viscount Watanabe have been made Counts.

Tokio, April 22.
The Japanese Navy is to have two important additions soon.

The Naval Department has ordered local shipyards to begin construction at once upon two first class armoured cruisers, each of 27,000 tons.

Bombay, April 21, 1.50 p.m.
Routier is informed with regard to the opium negotiations at Peking between Sir John Jordan (the British Minister) and the Waiwupu, which had almost reached a deadlock a few weeks ago, that such progress has been made during the past fortnight that the prospects of a satisfactory solution of the question of the diminution of the importation of Indian opium into China may be regarded as distinctly favourable.

It would, however, be premature to state the agreement has been reached, as there are still two or three questions outstanding.

These questions include the manner whereby the unpaying opium produced in China will be checked, and how accumulated stocks of opium are to be disposed of.

Bombay, April 21, 1.50 p.m.
A telegram from Lisbon states that the law for the separation of the Church and State, which will be promulgated shortly, suppresses Catholicism as the religion of the State and guarantees complete liberty of conscience.

All orders and religious communities will be required under the new law to devote one-third of their income to charity.

The new law also establishes Government control of public worship.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, April 23, 10.15 p.m.

The death is announced of Mr. John Passmore Edwards, who founded more than seventy public institutions, was a prominent political writer, represented Salisbury for many years and twice declined the honour of knighthood.

[Mr. Passmore Edwards was the son of a Cornish carpenter and was born in 1823. The institutions he founded including hospitals, homes and libraries, to the latter of which he presented upwards of 80,000 volumes. He was proprietor of the "Echo" and was a friend and supporter of Cobden and Bright. He was delegate to several important conferences on the continent. Knighthood was offered him by Queen Victoria and again by King Edward, but was declined.]

London, April 24, 7.20 a.m.

The English newspapers express the warmest sympathy with France in the difficult task which confronts her in Morocco.

They are unanimous in saying that they consider that none of the Powers would object to her despatching an expedition to Fez, where the lives of resident Europeans of all nations are endangered.

London, April 24, 7.20 a.m.

New York telegrams state that Madero, the leader of the Mexican insurgents, says he does not insist on the resignation of President Diaz as a preliminary to the signing of peace.

Bombay, April 22, 2.5 p.m.

The United States representatives at Washington have passed the Canadian Reciprocity Bill by 264 votes to 89.

Bombay, April 22, 2.5 p.m.

A report brought from Tetuan by natives, which is still, however, unconfirmed, says that the rebels have stormed the city of Fez and massacred the Moorish garrison.

The Sultan has taken refuge at the French Consulate.

A telegram from Paris says that the Government has no news of the situation at the Moroccan capital.

In Fez there are four English lady missionaries and an English postmistress, all of whom are at the Consulate.

April 23, 7.5 a.m.

Paristelegraphs that the Tetuan report is not corroborated.

London, April 23, 7.55 a.m.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that he hoped the Budget would be presented soon (after?) the Veto Bill had been disposed of by the Commons.

London, April 23, 7.55 a.m.

Constantinople telegrams state that the Grand Vizier, Rifat Pasha, has said that unless the Montenegrins cease aiding the Albanian insurgents he will be compelled to call Montenegro to account.

London, April 23, 7.55 a.m.

France's intervention in Morocco has called forth a question from the German Foreign Office. In reply, the French Ambassador to Berlin has assured Dr. von Bethmann-Holwag that France has no intention whatsoever to contravene the Treaty of Algiers.

London, April 27, 10 p.m.

Ad. Wolgast managed to beat Hogan in two rounds.

Tokio, April 28.

It is reported here that Mr. O'Brien, United States Ambassador to Tokio, is to be transferred to Berlin.

His place will be taken by Mr. Wilson.

Tokio, April 28.

The Japanese Crown Princess, who has been suffering from a severe attack of typhus, is now pronounced out of danger.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, April 24, 4.50 p.m.

The Pacific Mail steamer, Asia, is ashore on Finger Rock, Taichow Islands.

The America Maru is in attendance, to take off the passengers.

Shanghai, April 25th, 10.40 a.m.

The Pacific Mail steamer "Asia" is a total wreck.

The mails and passengers have been saved, and are coming to Shanghai.

The crew proceeds to Hongkong by the America Maru.

Shanghai, April 25, 10.40 a.m.

M. Vallon succeeded in flying in his biplane over Shanghai last night.

Singapore, April 25th, 12.35 p.m.

A correspondent at Kuala Lumpur wires that on Sunday night the police were called by Mrs. Proudlock, wife of the acting headmaster of the Victoria Institution, to the Institution bungalow.

On their arrival they found the body of Mr. W. Steward, manager of the Salak South Tin Mine, lying there.

Close at hand was a revolver, nearly fully discharged.

The bullets had passed through the body.

Mrs. Proudlock was formally charged, and bail was allowed in \$1,000.

Shanghai, April 24, 4.50 p.m.

The Meefoo has collided with the Kwanglee.

The latter was sunk, and 60 lives were lost.

Shanghai, April 25, 10.40 a.m.

The Kwanglee collided with the Meefoo while she was at anchor in a fog, 100 miles from Shanghai.

The Meefoo sank, but her masts are about two feet above water.

The Kwanglee brought the survivors back to Shanghai last night.

The foreigners on board were rescued after being in the water for about an hour.

Shanghai, April 25.

One of the passengers of the wrecked Asia has been interviewed, and tells an exciting story of the event.

He says that the liner ran on the reef at 5.30 a.m. on Sunday, in a dense fog. She struck it bows on, the forward plates were torn away. She was almost immediately surrounded by hundreds of Chinese fishing boats.

Fire arms were served out to the crew, who fired on the fishing fleet in order to keep them off.

The passengers and mails were then removed to the Shaoshing, leaving the crew behind.

They were not long undisturbed.

The fishermen came back in numbers and attempted to loot the vessel.

They were given a warm reception, the crew opening a heavy fire on them from behind the bulwarks. Four of the would-be looters were killed.

Later, part of the crew of the Asia went ashore, and there was some trouble with the natives, but this was entirely due to a misunderstanding.

The reported attack by pirates is untrue.

[The unfortunate Asia is doomed.]

[Earlier news of the wreck will be found on Page 1.]

London, April 25, 10.5 p.m.

Mitt. Wells has now fixed up a meeting with Fred. Storbeck.

The fight is to be brought off in London in May.

Manila, April 25, 9.30 p.m.

The Poizat has sunk in Manila Bay during a violent storm.

Mr. John J. Devington, salesman of the Manila Trading and Supply Co., together with five Filipinos, was drowned.

The Poizats are two large launches used for the conveyance of passengers to and from Marivales, Corregidor Island, and Manila, as well as the adjacent posts.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, April 27, 2.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons a debate has taken place on an amendment to the Veto Bill, enacting that after a Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons and been rejected by the House of Lords, it be submitted to referendum and if approved become law.

The amendment was rejected by 206 votes to 104.

The Premier, Mr. Asquith, said the amendment was more revolutionary than anything yet submitted to the House, and deprecated the idea of representatives being sent to the House to do the people's work then throwing back upon the people the burden of solving what the representatives were elected to decide.

London, April 26, 8.10 p.m.

Lord Kitchener has taken his seat in the House of Lords.

Lords Morley and Milner introduced him.

London, April 26, 8.10 p.m.

The replayed football final was brought off to-day before a huge crowd, and the result was as follows:—

Bradford, one goal.
Newcastle, nil.

This was the second half time, and no change had been made when the whistle sounded.

London, April 26, 8.10 p.m.

The result of the Two Thousand Guineas race was as follows:—

1 Sunstar.
2 Standfast.
3 Lycan.

THE DOVERIDGE

HANDICAP.

Catrail, Mr. L. de Rothschild, 4yrs. 8. Trigg 1

Protestant Boy, Lord Londonderry, 4yrs. 7st 4lb. Fox 2

Rathlon, Mr. T. Nolan, 6yrs. 8st 8lb. Higgins 3

THE DELBYSIRE PLATE.

Victory, Mr. A. Stedall, 5yrs. 6st 13lb. Evans 1

Vasler, Mr. R. Buckworth, 4yrs. 7st. Reo, 2

Gamo Fowler, Mr. J. Whelan, 6yrs. 8st 2lb. Trigg 3

Talbot, Capt. Horber, 5yrs. 8st 9lb. 0

(Winner, trained by A. Sadler at Newmarket)

Starting Prices:—
11 to 10 on Victory.
0 to 1 against Vasler.
11 to 2 " Gamo Fowler.

Won by four lengths; a neck between second and third.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

THE BABRAHAM PLATE.

Fleet, Mr. L. de Rothschild, 4yrs. 7st 8lb. Trigg 1

Kilbroney, Lord St. Davids, 4yrs. 7st 9lb. Keoble 2

Esperanto, Mr. E. Thner, 5yrs. 8st 3lb. Higgins 3

—"The Asian"

Tokio, April 27.

The Yokohama Specie Bank's loan to the Yuchuan, (Chinese Board of Posts and Communications), has been most successfully issued. Public applications for subscriptions are numerous and eager.

A very large amount of the loan has been subscribed by English financiers, whose applications were in hand long before the date of issue.

Of these applications five million yen has been accepted.

Tokio, April 27.

The United States appointed three new commercial commissioners, and one of these has been despatched to Japan to study conditions governing the export trade here.

Bombay, April 26, 10 p.m.

Herr Pangerman writing in the "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" says that if France seriously resists the demand of Germany for the partition of Morocco, she will have to bear the responsibility if war should break place between Germany and France.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, April 24, 2.25 p.m.

The Mexico Government has agreed to the proposed armistice, and negotiations for peace have been opened.

Bombay, April 24, 2.25 p.m.

The latest news from Major Brounoid is dated the 18th inst.

The message states that the morale of the troops has improved thanks to a victory gained on the 12th April.

Bombay, April 25th, 7.5 p.m.

The latest telegrams from Paris view the importance of hastening a flying column composed entirely of French and Algerian troops which has already left the Shawin country for Fez.

The Moroccan Mohalla follows, and the third French force of ten thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry is in the meantime to be concentrated at Casablanca ready for emergencies and to protect the lines of communications.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the French will evacuate Fez as soon as order and the Sultan's authority has been re-established.

Bombay, April 24, 2.25 p.m.

St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Czar has addressed a rescript to M. Stolypin thanking him for his services to the State as Premier.

Bombay, April 25, 2.25 p.m.

In the House of Commons on Monday Colonel Yate asked whether the military contributions by the Far Eastern crown colonies were regulated solely out of regard for immediate local requirements.

Referring to the military garrisons he asked whether in the case of Ceylon that Colony's contributions were really minimised by the nearness of India, and in regard to the security of Hongkong and Singapore whether the Imperial Government would consider the advisability of treating the contribution of Ceylon as for the purposes of defence rather than as a purely military contribution, and by doing so put Ceylon on a similar footing with other Eastern crown colonies.

Colonel Yate also inquired whether the Government would consider the question of securing some financial co-operation from the federated Malay States.

In replying Mr. Harcourt said that under the arrangement which had been in force for about fifteen years the maximum limit of the military contribution in the case of Hongkong and the Straits was the whole cost of the garrison; in the case of Ceylon for special reasons it was three-fourths that cost.

The strength of garrisons and the contributions by overseas colonies were determined by a variety of considerations, both imperial and local which it was impossible to discuss by way of question and answer.

The Malay States, although not British, already made a very substantial contribution to the defence of the empire by maintaining in accordance with the agreement of 1895 a highly efficient regiment with which to reinforce the garrison of Singapore in time of war.

Mr. Asquith, in replying to another question by Colonel Yate, said that as the safety of the Eastern crown colonies as well as of the self-governing dominions depended upon our sea power and command of the sea the discussion at the imperial conference on naval defence must naturally involve consideration of strategical questions affecting the defence of the empire on sea as on land.

Bombay, 26th April, 7.20 a.m.

The British Legation at Tangier received advices from Fez on the 26th inst. to the effect that Uldjama Road was now open.

The Consuls, therefore, decided to send away all the Europeans who wished to leave.

Bombay, 26th April, 7.20 a.m.

The "Evening News" (London) has the best authority for stating that a number of German submarines are being built, which will carry, in addition to torpedo tubes, one 3.6 in. quickfiring.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, April 27, 7.20 a.m.

At the banquet of the American Asiatic Society, held in New York, Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, and Baron Uchida dwelt on the Japan-American harmony now existing.

President Taft wrote saying that the recently negotiated treaty shows the friendship is so strong that they can well afford to regard with complacency the mischievous and malicious rumours which utterly lacked foundation.

Baron Uchida said that Japan would never go to war unless she was forced. Japan's ambition was not to see the Japanese flag dominate the Pacific, but it should be hung over the ocean, and mingled with the splendours of the Stars and Stripes should be the sun flag of Japan.

Bombay, April 26, 2.10 p.m.

Telegrams from Vienna state that the Turkish troops in Albania have suffered a severe defeat by a tribe on the heights East of Tusi.

According to the official account several detachments were surrounded and two companies sent from Tusi were ambushed and lost twelve killed and many wounded.

Support Filding, Royal Engineers, was drowned this morning in the R. E. chamber. He was swimming alone in the chamber between 5.30 and 6.30 a.m. and it is suspected that he must have dived in and struck something at the bottom of the chamber, as he never came up again.

The deceased was only 24 years of age, and came out to the East in October last.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY.

Later in the morning a party went into the chamber for a swim, and one man lived in, and on doing so he was struck on the head by something. He immediately stretched out his arms and grasped it, the body of Sapper Filding.

The funeral took place this afternoon at 4 p.m. and was largely attended by his comrades.

Shanghai, April 28, 10.35 p.m.

The latest information is to the effect that the wrecked s.s. Asia has been burned to the water edge.

This is probably the act of fishermen, who had looted almost everything they could carry away.

Canton, April 28, 7.30 a.m.

The Yamen of the Viceroy of Canton was fired last night at 7 p.m.

Fortunately the Viceroy was saved from the consequences of the conflagration.

The guards opened fire on the incendiaries, and several of the would-be assassins were killed.

A number have been arrested. The fire was got under control after burning for about an hour.

The city gates have been closed, but the people are quiet.

Canton, April 28, 11.15 a.m.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Canton.

The Viceroy is taking the most stringent measures to put down the revolution.

The river boats are being detained and searched carefully for arms which it is known the rebels lack.

The trains have stopped running.

The rioting outside the Viceroy's Yamen was of a serious character, and the foreign buildings of the Yamen have been burnt.

Peking, April 21.

Owing to the negotiations for foreign loans, the President of the Board of Finance has opposed the holding of an extraordinary general meeting at the National Assembly, as he does not wish to have any interference from the public with regard to loans.

The sporting papers at Home express their admiration for the King of Siam, who on the very first day on which his horses ran, won five races out of six.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, April 23.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has asked for five days' leave before proceeding to his new post.

Peking, April 21.

It is reported that Chow Ka Lu, the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation. The Secretary to the Board, Chu Yu-lum, has been dismissed.

Wu Wei Tak has been appointed President. Lord Li and the Chinese Minister to Japan have been appointed as the two secretaries.

king, April 21.

The Viceroy Li Shao-chuan has accepted the viceroyship of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Peking, April 21.

The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has instructed all the tea producing provinces to reform the tea trade, so as to secure all rights hitherto in the hands of foreigners.

Peking, April 21.

The Chinese Commissioner in Fusan (Mongolia) has sent three urgent telegrams to Peking stating that the Russian soldiers have arrived in great numbers, and the people are panic stricken.

The Commissioner urged the Board of Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the Russian Minister in Peking.

Peking, April 21.

Prince Ching has memorialized the Throne to instruct the Board of Dependencies and the Board of Foreign Affairs to send a special commissioner to inspect the frontier at Mongolia, so as to come to an early settlement of the dispute with Russia.

Peking, April 21.

The Russian Government has decided to establish a consulate at Middle Island.

Peking, April 21.

The Board of Foreign Affairs proposes to appoint Kuo Erh Kim, the former delimitation Commissioner to Macao, as the Chinese Minister of the Second Class to Siam.

Peking, April 23.

Viceroy Li of Yunnan has requested the Grand Council to publish the facts as to the nature of the frontier disputes, so as to pacify the minds of the people.

The Grand Council has refused to consider the question.

Peking, April 22.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Canton, April 27.

Ever since the assassination of the late Tartar General, a rumour has been afloat that a native rising will soon break out, coupled with the mutiny of the Canton recruits who are alleged to have entertained feelings of discontent. Of course this unusual and alarming report has given anxiety to the people here. As I have already reported, the able and energetic Viceroy has taken every precaution.

This morning a number of launches were seen on the river carrying many regiments of leaves who have been sent to Canton from various districts to watch any sign of trouble. The trouble during the last year has taught the officials a lesson to keep all these troublesome recruits in restraint, and hope is entertained that nothing will happen.

From other sources we learn rumour is current that the newly trained soldiers are in league with revolutionists and that Saturday the city will be seized.

The army officers acting on these rumours have taken precautionary measures and have ordered that all rifles in the hands of troops should be relieved of certain parts of their mechanism in order they may be rendered useless. This action will greatly minimise the danger from the rebellious soldiers, if rumour should prove correct, and they will have no arms with which to fight.

The wife of the late Tartar General is the younger sister of Sheng Chi Hing, Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, who is extremely grieved at the death of his brother-in-law, and sorry for his sister in her sad bereavement.

Owing to the rise of the anarchical element in Canton, the Provincial Treasurer considers it unsafe for his unhappy sister to remain in the place. He has accordingly sent his eldest son to Canton to conduct the wife of the late Tartar General to Fukien.

Speculation is rife in the Colony as to the meaning of the Canton outbreak. The warning against ships being sent to Canton has naturally caused a good deal of excitement, and the question is being asked: Is it the revolution come at last?

The affair is regarded as serious by both foreigners and Chinese. The fight in front of the Yamen, in which the admiral in person led the garrison, has caused a stir, and little doubt exists that the outbreak is one that calls for the most determined handling. It is many years since rioters or revolutionaries dared deliberately to engage the officials in armed conflict.

The threatened rising in Canton has caused an extremely large number of women and children to seek refuge in British territory and during the last ten days arrivals in Hongkong have been numerous. The native boarding houses are crowded.

A representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" interviewed Commander Beckwith, R.N., on the matter, and was informed that at 10.20 on Friday morning, instructions were given by His Excellency the Governor, to stop all shipping proceeding to Canton. All vessels and junks have therefore been refused clearance to Canton for twenty-four hours.

April 28th.

A large party of Cook's tourists went to Canton yesterday. They are now "held up" there owing to the outbreak.

The tourists for at least forty-eight hours, according to our telegrams, must remain in the City of Rams, and while we do not anticipate any real danger for them, nevertheless we hope the authorities will not neglect the interests. A mob in Canton when it is inflamed is a very dangerous thing.

The U.S.S. Wilmington is now under orders for Canton. She sails to-morrow, but should anything serious transpire in the meantime will leave at once.

The American Consulate General here has received messages from the Consul General at Canton which state that the people are quiet and that he does not anticipate any danger.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

We learn from a Hankow message to the "Jiji" that the Viceroy of Hupoh has sent back to their homes 1,200 people who had emigrated from Hupoh to Manchuria, but had been sent back. Of this number 150 have died of various complaints.

Canton, April 28, 9 a.m.

At seven o'clock last night revolutionaries, armed with rifles and bombs, gathered in force and marched upon the Viceregal Yamen.

News of the threatened attack preceded them, and Admiral Li gathered together his troops and prepared to meet the attack. He led them in person.

A fierce, little fight ensued. The Admiral and his men fought determinedly and eventually succeeded in driving off the revolutionaries, but not before they had suffered some loss. Several Viceregal braves were killed and wounded, but the attackers suffered much more heavily, many of them being killed.

The other Yamen and public offices were not molested, but the telegraphic office was closed to all but official messages.

Steamers from Hongkong are being rigorously searched for arms.

The rioters were a white band on their heads, when they set fire to the Viceroy's Yamen.

Canton, April 28, 12 p.m.

For forty-eight hours the running of steamers between Hongkong and Canton has been suspended.

Peking, April 27.

Acting on the advice of the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Prince Regent has decided to reform the recruits.

Peking, April 27.

The Prince Regent will represent the young Emperor at the coming review of the troops.

Peking, April 27.

The Prince Regent has appointed Colonel Shing-fan as Acting Tartar General of Canton.

Peking, April 27.

The Chinese Minister to Japan, when received in audience by the Prince Regent, said that a certain country had already made plans to dispatch a great army to China, and trouble may soon be expected. He also asked the Prince Regent to send the Young Emperor to pursue his studies abroad.

Peking, April 27.

The four nations interested in the foreign loan still insist upon China engaging foreign financial advisers from the four countries.

The President of the Board of Communications suggests to the representatives of the foreign countries that only two should be engaged to look after the interests of the four countries.

However, no decision has been arrived at.

Peking, April 27.

The President of the Board of Communications is secretly negotiating a loan of \$2,000,000 from Japan for the development of coal and iron mining companies in Hang Yang, Jai-chi, and Ping Huang.

On the 23rd instant the S.S. Meefoo, belonging to the China Merchants Steamship Company, journeying from Hongkong to Shanghai, collided in a dense fog off Guttsell Island, with another of the company's boats, S.S. Kwonglee, proceeding from Shanghai to Hongkong.

It is feared that the accident has been attended with a great loss of life, for it is reported that the Meefoo sank shortly after the impact.

Native journals give the number of passengers at about 57, four being foreigners and the rest Chinese.

Out of this number it is reported that fifteen have been saved, presumably by the Kwonglee; while the rest of the passengers and fourteen of the ship's complement are missing.

After the accident the Kwonglee proceeded back to Shanghai, having sustained a break down in the engine room.

Peking, April 24.

The Japanese soldiers stationed in the Three Eastern Provinces have had several conflicts with the Chinese soldiers and policemen at Feng-tien. Many have been wounded on both sides. A severe encounter is imminent, which will eventually lead to war.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Hearing this news, the Grand Councilors are greatly alarmed and have telegraphed to the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces to prohibit his soldiers and police from having conflicts with the Japanese, and to advise his men to bear their grievances calmly.

Peking, April 24.

The Japanese Minister in Peking has requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to suppress a certain native paper for having published inflammatory articles attacking Japan.

The editor of the paper responsible has been tried by the Chinese Court, but the charge against him could not be proved.

The Court has accordingly asked the Board of Foreign Affairs to notify the Japanese Minister of the result of the trial.

Peking, April 24.

The Senators of the National Assembly have determined to meet together on Thursday to demand holding an extraordinary general meeting.

Peking, April 24.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has applied to the Throne for permission to reorganize the army in the Three Eastern Provinces.

He suggested that two divisions should be stationed in each of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Prince Regent has instructed him to discuss the matter with the Army Board, the Board of Finance, and the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, April 24.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has had several conferences as to the boundary question in Macao.

The Board is of opinion that the delimitation of the Macao boundary should be either settled by the Board, or be submitted for decision to the Hague tribunal.

H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has requested the Board to allow the Macao boundary question to be settled in Canton.

The Board has refused to comply with the Viceroy's request.

Peking, April 24.

It is reported that Chu Yu Lam, the Under-Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Japan.

Peking, April 25.

Some days ago the Prince Regent instructed Prince Kung, the anti-opium Commissioner, to examine all the imperial princes and the officials of the 1st rank, &c., to see whether they were suffering from the opium habit.

The other day Prince Kung asked the Prince Regent what he could do with Duke Kwei Cheung, the father of the Empress Dowager, who is an opium smoker.

The Prince Regent replied that in future only officials of the 2nd rank and downwards will be subjected for examination.

Peking, April 25.

H. E. Na Tang is getting tired of being a Grand Councilor, and has expressed an intention of becoming the Viceroy of Chihli.

Peking, April 25.

There will be some changes among the viceroys and governors of the various provinces next month.

Peking, April 25.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces will leave for his post early next month.

Peking, April 25.

The Prince Regent has instructed the Grand Councilors to settle the frontier disputes without delay.

Peking, April 25.

Prince Tsai Tao, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has requested the Throne to put aside funds for the construction of a naval base at Chu Shan, in Chekiang.

Peking, April 25.

The productions in Manchuria and its market of consumption, together with the revenue derived from the taxation on all the smoking and spirit requisites, will be given as securities for the loan from the four countries.

Peking, April 25.

An Imperial decree has been issued conferring a tablet, with characters written by the young Emperor, on the Tai Tung College in Yokohama, for good systematic management.

Peking, April 25.

The Empress Dowager has instructed the Board of Foreign Affairs to make every preparation for the coming reception to be held at the Summer Palace, in honour of the wives of the foreign Ministers in Peking.

The loan obtained by the Board of Communications for the improvement of the currency system has been duly settled, and the agreement signed.

The loan for the development of railway enterprises in China is not quite settled.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has requested the Throne to dispatch several divisions of troops to the Eastern Provinces, as the Japanese soldiers have been provoking the Chinese for an encounter, and the Chinese soldiers are not sufficiently strong to cope with the situation.

An Imperial decree has been issued complying with the Viceroy's request.

On hearing the news that the Japanese have increased the number of soldiers stationed in Manchuria, the Prince Regent is very anxious.

Yesterday the Prince Regent received in audience the Chinese Minister to Japan and questioned him as to the object of the Japanese government in increasing the number of soldiers in Manchuria, and also asked him as to the attitude of the Japanese government in dealing with the question of those of the Korean people who wanted to become Chinese subjects.

The return of the Chinese Minister to Japan has created a great interest among the Foreign Ministers in Peking, and they are trying to find out the object of his return.

Peking, April 26.

The Viceroy of Sze-chuan has telegraphed to Peking stating that the British troops have advanced to Patong, in Sze-chuan, and he asked for instructions.

Peking, April 26.

The President of the Army Board has issued a general instruction to have all the latest quick-firing guns fitted in all the important forts and posts in China.

Peking, April 26.

The wife of the American Minister in Peking will give a dinner party in honour of the wife of the Prince Regent.

Peking, April 26.

At the ITALIAN CONVENT on the 26th inst. at 6.30 p.m. GOLDINA BLUMENTHAL, and 6 months and 3 days, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. N. BLUMENTHAL.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1911. [1085]

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

(22nd April.)

Among our telegrams to-day we publish one from Peking stating that the native population of Mongolia is infatuated over the sudden arrival of a large force of Russian soldiers.

Urgent messages have been sent to Peking to protest against this occupation, which, however we imagine to be the natural outcome of the amicable settlement of the dispute between Russia and Mongolia.

The Russian government, it will be remembered, has been accused of breaking her treaty obligations which demand that she should re-

strict the Board of Foreign Affairs and the members of the Imperial household to make every preparation for the coming reception to be held at the Summer Palace, in honour of the wives of the foreign Ministers in Peking.

The loan obtained by the Board of Communications for the improvement of the currency system has been duly settled, and the agreement signed.

The loan for the development of railway enterprises in China is not quite settled.

The newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has requested the Throne to dispatch several divisions of troops to the Eastern Provinces, as the Japanese soldiers have been provoking the Chinese for an encounter, and the Chinese soldiers are not sufficiently strong to cope with the situation.

An Imperial decree has been issued conferring a tablet, with characters written by the young Emperor, on the Tai Tung College in Yokohama, for good systematic management.

Peking, April 25.

The Empress Dowager has instructed the Board of Foreign Affairs to make every preparation for the coming reception to be held at the Summer Palace, in honour of the wives of the foreign Ministers in Peking.

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An Imperial decree has been issued complying with the Viceroy's request.

On hearing the news that the Japanese have increased the number of soldiers stationed in Manchuria, the Prince Regent is very anxious.

Yesterday the Prince Regent received in audience the Chinese Minister to Japan and questioned him as to the object of the Japanese government in increasing the number of soldiers in Manchuria, and also asked him as to the attitude of the Japanese government in dealing with the question of those of the Korean people who wanted to become Chinese subjects.

The return of the Chinese Minister to Japan has created a great interest among the Foreign Ministers in Peking, and they are trying to find out the object of his return.

Peking, April 26.

The Viceroy of Sze-chuan has telegraphed to Peking stating that the British troops have advanced to Patong, in Sze-chuan, and he asked for instructions.

Peking, April 26.

The President of the Army Board has issued a general instruction to have all the latest quick-firing guns fitted in all the important forts and posts in China.

Peking, April 26.

The wife of the American Minister in Peking will give a dinner party in honour of the wife of the Prince Regent.

Peking, April 26.

At the ITALIAN CONVENT on the 26th inst. at 6.30 p.m. GOLDINA BLUMENTHAL, and 6 months and 3 days, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. N. BLUMENTHAL.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1911. [1085]

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

(22nd April.)

Among our telegrams to-day we publish one from Peking stating that the native population of Mongolia is infatuated over the sudden arrival of a large force of Russian soldiers.

Urgent messages have been sent to Peking to protest against this occupation, which, however we imagine to be the natural outcome of the amicable settlement of the dispute between Russia and Mongolia.

The Russian government, it will be remembered, has been accused of breaking her treaty obligations which demand that she should re-

cognise certain Russian rights in Mongolia. These would include the stationing of Russian troops at certain points to guard the consulates Russia has and will have in the region and to protect Russian communities. It is, indeed, extremely unlikely that the forces as large as the telegram suggests. While a panic among the ignorant traders and tribes of western Mongolia might easily be induced by the presence of a comparatively small force, any- one with a knowledge of the region will allow that some force is necessary in so wild a country to protect the Russian flag wherever it may fly under treaty rights. That these treaty rights exist China's settlement of the recent dispute or the partial settlement of it tacitly admits, and therefore we cannot be surprised at hearing of the movements of Russian troops in the region recognised as "open."

On the other hand, since Mongolia is peaceful, it is to be regretted that Russia has seen fit so soon to press her advantage. From her point of view, no doubt, she is striking while the iron is hot, and indeed we know that she took advantage of her ultimatum to send forward men and guns. The procedure smacks somewhat of brigandage, the brigandage of a neighbour's territory, and we know where that policy led Russia a few years ago. The lesson of the Japanese war should be more vivid to her mind, and we cannot be surprised that a very radical difference of opinion exists in St. Petersburg as to the advisability of the foreign policy now being pursued by the nation. We do not want another war "to prevent the partition" of China, and we would consequently be glad to see Russia "moderate her transports," military and mental, and allow China breathing space to find her level. We fail to see any urgent reason for the presence of a Russian army corps in Mongolia. To protect her admitted rights there she must, of course, be permitted a certain number of soldiers, but they are more guards to the flag flying over consulates than an aggressive force, and we certainly deprecate a policy that adds to the tumult within the Empire with which as traders we are primarily concerned.

The Russo-Mongolian trade is a very localised one. It is not of great value and does not call for the "limelight" which the movements of large bodies of troops produces. We hope St. Petersburg will "go a little slow" and not add to the almost overwhelming difficulties which beset Peking, or to the disabilities under which China's commerce is not unlikely to labour in the near future, by a display of the strong hand where silk glove methods would be far more applicable.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

(24th April.)

Is the Triple Alliance in danger of disruption? is a question that recent events in Italy and Austro-Hungary lead one to ask. For some time past a spirit of uneasiness has been prevalent in both countries, and troops have been massed on either frontier. Then came an incident, foolish in itself, but possibly fraught with serious consequences. A street in Rome was named after a famous opponent of the Austrian Throne. Although probably not meant as such, it was regarded as an insult by the subjects of the well-beloved Francis Joseph, and more than a little indignation was aroused.

It was feared that disturbances might occur during the celebrations in connection with the foundation of Rome, which were mentioned in our cable news on Saturday, but happily, the event has passed off peacefully. Nevertheless, the sore remains, and trivial as is the matter, from even such trivial causes have great results been brought about. The Austrians are a proud race, quick to take offence, while of late they have shown a marked military and naval activity, somewhat, indeed, that their now "Dreadnought" fleet is, not without reason, regarded by us as a menace to our position in the Mediterranean. The Adriatic is the home of a very powerful naval armament just now, and there are not those wanting who believe that Italy and Austria will come to grips in its

narrow waters. There is, however, this hope—that Germany will bring as powerful pressure as she can upon the excitability of her friends of the Triple Alliance, but its destruction in consequence of a war between these old enemies, Austria and Italy, would be a world disaster. A naval war in the Adriatic or Mediterranean would be a calamity to the whole world. Trade would suffer to an enormous extent and the annoyance which would certainly be caused to neutrals is incalculable. However, Young Italy is not bent on territorial aggrandizement, and the danger lies more in her laughy spirit of independence than in any desire to attack Austria. The interest of the matter to Hongkong lies in the fact that our huge shipping through the Canal would be interfered with to a paralyzing degree, so that we must hope earnestly that Rome and Vienna will not fly at each other for causes so trivial.

A CHINESE RISING.

(25th April.)

The news from the north that a great rising of the Chinese is anxiously feared, details of which we published yesterday, should not be taken too seriously. We are told that the people, and it is plainly hinted, the troops, assisted by the Hunghutze, are ready to rise against the foreigner, and that women and children are being hurriedly sent away from Harbin. There can be small doubt in anyone's mind that the people are not in a normal state, and that anything might be expected from them. First, the terrible plague and then the Russian imbroglia has thrown them into a state of excitement that is as natural as it might be dangerous. But on the other hand the district or region alleged to be on the verge of an attack on foreigners is very strongly held by foreign troops, both Russian and Japanese, and with this fact in our mind we discount these sensational reports, which can do no good. The hint that the troops are in league with the people may be entirely disregarded. The best troops in China are stationed in Manchuria and the Viceroy is quite capable of handling the situation. Furthermore, Peking recognises that a rising in Manchuria would inevitably spell the partition of the province, and while it is quite possible that some of the wretched peasants may find in their condition an excuse for an attempt they are in no case to do any damage. Indeed it is doubtful if after all their sufferings they have spirit enough to become violent, while the railway guards on the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian railways are more than adequate to protect the lines, and could be reinforced in a day or two from Dalny or Tientsin.

The scare has probably taken its rise in the stories of Hunghutze raids which, we understand, are becoming increasingly numerous. The Red Beards are recruited from the scum of North China, and are a daring and well armed force. They can be called by no other name, for they are organised, it is said by a renegade white, carry modern arms, which, to their shame, have been supplied them by foreigners, and are well mounted. They know the country, and by terrorising the peasantry secure their help. On more than one occasion they have repulsed if not actually defeated the Imperial troops, and are quite fearless and daring.

These men are a constant menace to the peace of the Three Eastern Provinces, and the Central Government would be well-advised to give its troops something to do by despatching them in force against the marauders. It is morally responsible for them, and could not blame the Powers if they stopped in to do its work after some Hunghutze raid causing the death of a foreigner. At the moment Manchuria is the home of many white people, so that, although we disbelieve the sensational news of a general rising, we cannot disguise the fact that the situation is serious with the country infested by roving bands of dangerous rob-

bers.

WIRELESS.

(20th April.)

The two marine disasters which we have had, unfortunately, to record this week again draw attention to the need for the immediate installation of a wireless telegraphic apparatus at Hongkong. We are quite prepared to admit that the Government may not consider it expedient to make any statement on this subject other than that it is anxious to have a wireless station here; but we are entirely unable to see where the objection to immediate construction lies. The Government are able to allocate funds for various things, and to do so within twenty-four hours or less after the need for such has been made apparent. We feel safe, therefore, in concluding that it is not for monetary considerations that wireless is being withheld from us. Are we to listen again and again to nebulous expressions of opinion, to the effect that, "Wireless is necessary to the Colony, but—," As L'Aiglon says in "Rostand's drama; "J'admire ce motif!" We have no wish to cavil and we deeply appreciate the good work done by our administrators, but may we ask why are the Home Authorities so obtuse in this matter? His Excellency will earn lasting praise if he can but convince those responsible that they are not only greatly displeasing the British residents of this Colony but at any moment they may be depriving the helpless and hapless of a shipwrecked vessel of that much needed succour which the signal Q.E.D. or S.O.S. might so quickly bring to them.

The wreck of the Asia throws another light upon the dangers which vessels wrecked or disabled are open to. We refer to the swarming sampans which, like beasts of prey, rush down on the helpless ship. Suppose for the moment the Shaoshing and the America Maru had not been "handy." The crew of the Asia might have been capable of beating off an attack—they would certainly do their best—but the looting of a ship and murder of its crew is not unknown in Chinese waters, and we say emphatically that vessels should be in a position to communicate by wireless with every port at which a warship lies. The Chinese fisherfolk are pirates first, last and all the time, and it is not right, or proper, or consonant with the dignity of Great Britain that her strongest naval port in the East should be without the means of learning that succour is needed. We urge the authorities at once to make arrangements for the installation of a powerful wireless station here. Let us cast off our obsolete methods of reasoning and install a wireless station without further delay; humanity demands it.

COMMERCE DESTROYERS.

(27th April.)

The Imperial Maritime League, which is doing much good work in the way of drawing attention to the problem of national defence, throws light in a recent publication on a side of the Navy question that is not generally known. One of the great duties that will fall to the lot of the Navy in time of war is the protection of our sea-borne commerce, and the League declares that we are far too weak in commerce-protecting cruisers, because Germany has declared her intention to convert any of her merchantmen into ships of war, on the high seas, whenever hostilities break out without any notification of the vessels to be so employed. Consider for a moment what this means. British merchantmen are somewhere, not in the immediate vicinity of their own warships—let us say they are in the Indian Ocean, or the North China sea—when without a moment's warning the German vessel with whom they had but then been in friendly rivalry becomes a war vessel and captures or sinks them. A paralyzing blow might be struck to British marine trade in this way. It means also that there are all over the seas of the world at this moment potential enemies ready to prey upon British sea-borne trade. This again means an enormous rise in the price of food in the United Kingdom, and according to the League the prob-

lity of such a rise will be vastly increased should the Declaration of London finally be ratified, for in that case all neutral vessels carrying food or other conditional contraband to our ports will be exposed on the high seas to the same risk of capture or sinking as will naturally affect British merchantmen. Starvation at home and in many Colonies would be the inevitable result.

Germany is perfectly within her rights in converting her merchantmen into ships of war, such a step will, however, add enormously to the horrors of war. Our own merchantmen would be in worse case than were their predecessors in the good old days of the privateer and the pirate, while under the Declaration of London our neutrals would be so only in name, or rather in so far that they might not retaliate. The whole world would be alienated from us under such conditions unless indeed the friendship of our allies was so strong, even without any undertaking to the effect, that they would go to war with the power that seized their ships carrying food to us. And this would be the signal for Armageddon.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(28th April.)

For some time past little or no news, which in this case we may take to be good news, has come to us from India, that is, no news of a sensational character. An attempt or two, unhappily successful and fatal has been made to derail trains, but the country in comparison with what has gone before is quiet. The India Government's really admirable policy is responsible for this. It was firm and when occasion demanded rigorous, and it has had the desired effect, despite the sentimental ravings of a certain class at home, who would have had us handle an incipient anarchical revolution with kid gloves. The danger, we think, is not over, and the huge nation, the "brightest gem in the British Crown," is once more on the real path to progress. The leading men of India of all castes know right well that independence, for a united India, is a vain dream, and that it would only mean the splitting up of the country into a hundred, two hundred, three hundred warring states. "United we stand, divided we fall," and India cannot be united except under a stranger power, her people are of too many different castes and even nations, most of whom hate each other. The days of the Great Mogul might come again, but they would come in a welter of blood that would drown India from Cashmere to Calcutta. This the Indians themselves recognise and hence loyalty is being steadily suggested to the country at large as the best policy.

India is a source, if loyal, of well nigh immeasurable strength to the British Empire. She is capable of making our seat in the East secure for ever without entangling alliances with other Powers, for as a British General of international reputation once said, there is material in the North of India and Nepal sufficient and fit, under good leadership, "to shake the artificial society of Europe to its foundations, if once it dares to tamper with that militarism which now alone supplies it with any higher ideal than money and the luxuries money can buy." We know what the Indian soldier is, and with a loyal India at our doors the future of the East can hold no unpleasant surprises for us. We do not mean Hongkong alone, but Australia as well, and our great Colony has in a loyal India a splendid guarantee against the danger which she firmly believe threatens her.

ANOTHER CANTON OUTRAGE.

It would be foolish to disassociate the attack on the Viceroy's Yamen at Canton from the dastardly murder of the Tartar General, and we fear we must credit or discredit the Ka Ming Tang, the "Revolutionists by the Grace of God," with this latest outrage. We need scarcely emphasise the serious nature of the situation. Were the attack merely the work of irresponsible incendiaries, the British Consul General would not, as he is re-

ported to have done, warned Hongkong against sending steamers to the Shamen. Undoubtedly the City of Rams is thickly impregnated with dangerous revolutionaries, who will stop at little to gain their ends. We may congratulate ourselves on having so strong a Viceroy in power, and we earnestly trust that His Excellency will escape further outrage at the hands of his enemies. His troops evidently have stood by him in this case and have not been guilty of the deplorable cowardice which disgraced the unfortunate Tartar General's escort. We would feel easier in our minds, however, were the troops of the southern command replaced by men of the Peiyang army. It is an excellent policy to garrison a disaffected district with troops of a different nationality or caste, beside which the Northern troops are the finest in the Empire. However, the Viceroy is a capable and spirited ruler and will use his power ably and well.

The situation, of course, has a direct bearing on Hongkong. We have before assisted in the capacity of look-on at a struggle between rival Chinese forces. This was when the Taipings and the Imperialists fought fiercely at Kowloon and took and re-took Kowloon city. Eventually their war fleets were expelled the Harbour by this government. We do not want a similar experience now. There is also a word of warning to be given to the Chinese residents of the Colony. They have mooted the idea of holding a huge procession in honour of King George on Coronation Day. We think they would be well advised to abandon the project. It would in the first place attract thousands of people from Canton, and we may be sure that a large proportion of them would be of evil character. There is also the question of plague to be considered. It is extremely prevalent at Canton at the moment, and we cannot afford to run the risk of having infection carried to us. For the present, at least, it is as well that Canton should be "put in Coventry" by Hongkong and that we should have as little to do with it as is possible. It is useless expressing regret again for the troubles that beset China. We have done so often enough, and we can now, while hoping for a speedy end to these disturbances, only take such precautions as will protect us against their possible effects.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

AGGRESSION OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

The President of the U.S. High Educational Union has paid Canton a visit, and is staying with the American Consul on the Shamen. The members of the Canton Self-Government Society have sent the distinguished visitor an invitation to a reception to be held in his honour at their hall tomorrow.

The guest will deliver a lecture on the critical state of China, the aggression of foreign nations, and the policy to be adopted in saving her from ruin.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 27. The Board of Foreign Affairs has, in view of the secret import and sale of salt from foreign countries by dishonest merchants, considered it expedient to take steps against this malpractice which has the effect of diminishing the consumption of Chinese salt. The Board has consulted on the matter with the various foreign ministers at Peking and has signed a treaty between China and the foreign countries against the import and sale of foreign salt.

Some time ago the steam launch Kiang Ying, flying the French flag, came into collision with the Chinese launch Wing Tak. H.E. the Canton Viceroy instructed the Customs Commissioner at Kong-moon to hold a marine enquiry into the cause of the collision.

After hearing the evidence the Customs' Commissioner gave his decision in favour of the Chinese launch Wing Tak, and the launch flying the French flag has been ordered to pay Wing Tak launch £1000 in respect of damages. No money has yet been paid.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The thirty-eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at noon Wednesday in Queen's Building. Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Chairman of Directors, presided. Others present were Messrs. A. Forbes, E. Ormiston, J. W. C. Bonnar, C. R. Lenzmann, H. A. Siebs, G. Balloch, Fr. Lieb, G. Friesland, (directors), A. B. Rouse, T. P. Hough, W. Dunbar, Rev. L. Robert, A. V. Apear, A. R. Lowe, W. E. Clarke, A. G. Coppin, J. Gardiner, L. Berindougue, Ho Fook, W. Hutton Potts, J. Siemsen, F. Smyth, P. Tester, A. Shelton Hooper, A. H. Harris, C. D. Wilkinson, J. W. Taylor, G. C. Moxon, H. Humphreys and C. Montague Ede (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Before proceeding to the business of the meeting I have to inform you that the negotiations for amalgamation with the North China Insurance Company, of which you were advised in a circular dated 11th January last, have come to an abrupt end, the Directors of that Company having refused to entertain our proposal, stating that the Company was not for sale. In view of the fact that the figures offered was arrived at after very careful consideration, we were naturally surprised that the negotiations should have taken this turn. It is not, however, for us to move further in the matter, but it is to be regretted that a union of interests could not be arranged, thereby reducing the percentage of charges all round, as it is only by amalgamation that the charge ratio can be so reduced without impairing efficiency. This argument applies equally to ourselves, our affiliated Company and the North China Insurance Company. The report has been in your hands for some weeks, and I will therefore with your permission take it as read. You will observe that the accounts are stated somewhat differently from those of last year; this is done in order to bring the form more up to date. You will also notice that the auditors' certificate is also brought up to date. The Premium Income for 1909, as also the balance of Working Account, shows a satisfactory increase as compared with that of the previous year, despite the fact that the rate of exchange at which sterling takings have been translated into dollars for the purpose of the report is 1.2d. higher. The increase in our takings is partly due to improved trade during the period under review and partly to advances in rates in several directions brought about by concerted action of Companies and the leading members of Lloyd's. This points to greater unanimity amongst underwriters than heretofore, but a great deal has still to be done in this direction before business can be considered to be really on a satisfactory basis. You will notice that we have been able to strengthen our Investment Fluctuation Account more than sufficient to allow for any likely fall in the value of sterling securities. The Exchange Fluctuation Account will not disappear unless the dollar touches 11d., while each rise in exchange increases this fund. Our Reinsurance Fund has risen to £145,000, while our assets have increased by some 4 lakhs. Taken altogether, therefore, 1909 may be called a good year for us, and results owing to careful underwriting enable us to maintain our dividend. My predecessor in the chair told you at your last meeting that \$50 per share must be looked upon as high water mark, and while I endorse this view for the present there seems to be no reason in the future, if fortune continues to smile upon us, why we should not be able to somewhat increase the dividend by the payment of a bonus to shareholders when the outcome of any particular year warrants it. It is unwise to be too optimistic, but we have reason to be very hopeful of the future, our business being on so solid a foundation and of so widespread a nature as

to justify this hope. The divisible balance for the year is \$337,782.87, which we recommend should be appropriated as follows:—The payment of a final dividend of \$20 per share, the addition to Sterling Reserve Fund of \$10,000 and the carrying forward of the balance to Underwriting Suspense Account.

The figures for 1910 are quite satisfactory, showing as they do a steady increase, and your Directors feel that they are quite justified in recommending the payment of an interim dividend of \$30 per share and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory business.

You will be glad to hear that while giving shareholders and contributors full consideration we have not forgotten our staff, through whose unremitting efforts the Society maintains its premier position. We have voted a bonus of 15 per cent. of a year's salary to the Provident Fund of each member who is in our service on the 30th of this month.

Before proposing the adoption of the report I shall be glad to know if any shareholder wishes to ask any questions.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

In seconding the above motion, Mr. Harris said:—

Sir, I rise to second the resolution and before formally doing so I may be allowed to make a few remarks. These remarks naturally arrange themselves under three heads. The report is a very satisfactory one and our thanks are due to the Board and the secretary for the able manner in which the business of the Union has been conducted, ability which has again been crowned with success. It is gratifying to learn that so widely are our roots spread and such a firm hold have they taken in the vast field of insurance, that the future can be faced with confidence. The magnificent reserves we have built up, in conformity with the policy so repeatedly urged in this Board room, have been added to and we carry forward a very handsome sum. Our Directors, with reference to your remarks, sir, upon combination and improved rates is interesting to note what the Chairman of the Yangtze Insurance Society of Shanghai has to say on the same topic in his recent speech. It is also with pleasure I am sure we hear that the cold water douche of last year's speech has not been repeated and that shareholders may look forward to a bonus in addition to the dividend when conditions warrant its distribution, limitations that I hope will be liberally interpreted. A silver dividend in the terms of a 2s. dollar would not come amiss as a beginning.

If this is so one can but express the hope that a further sleight of hand next year may agreeably surprise us. Notice that the accounts for 1910 lump together the amounts due to sundry debtors with bank and agency balances which have hitherto been kept apart. I suppose there is some practical reason for this. My second heading, Sir, of course concerns the offer made by this society to the North China Insurance Company. You have just told us that the matter is at an end, the offer having been refused by the sister Company. But, Sir, if the reasons which prompted the offer were good and sound ones a rejection, based perhaps in part on a belief that the terms offered were sufficient, does not make them less sound. And the elimination of competition and the reduction of working expenses, only possible under existing conditions by amalgamation, is desirable in the interests of our joint businesses, and in view of the peculiarities and risks of insurance work in the world, I am inclined to doubt if the matter can or should rest where it now is. Shareholders in the North China are disappointed that the terms of the Union offer and the ground upon which it was refused were not notified to them. It does seem somewhat extraordinary. I believe that there has been some considerable misunderstanding as to the objects and value of the offer. It appears to have been thought that the Union was in a bad way and was in need of North China reserves. That the Union could not keep up its dividend at that generally so solid a foundation and of so widespread a nature as

years 1907 and 1908 were bad ones in the insurance world, in particular the year 1908, but this society has nothing to fear from the closest investigation. In making calculations as to the position of the Union it must not be forgotten that the assets of the affiliated Co. the China Traders must be taken as being Assets of the Union. So far as I can learn this was not done by the North China when examining into the Union offer. An alleged instance of unaccountable loss and expense ratio over a four year period of 05 1.2 per cent. is easily seen to have been based on incorrect data and imperfect information. Exact figures of union business is not at my command but I am in a position to give these comparative figures. The percentage that charges bear to premium have been ascertained to be

1905.
Union 16.31 per cent.
China Traders 23.13 "
North China 25.47 "

1909.
Union 14.05 per cent.
China Traders 22.40 "
North China 25.47 "

Sir, it is not necessary nor is this the place to go further into details of misunderstandings and errors in order to make clear the reasons and the value of the offer made by the Union to the North China. Speaking in 1907 Mr. D. R. Law, whom many of us miss in Hongkong, said "I would further congratulate the Directors for the absorption of the China Traders Marine Insurance Society; controlled by us both Companies will greatly benefit in every way and I think we may look forward to an era of continued and increasing prosperity." Sir, those forecasts have been amply verified since the year in which they were made. May we not use similar language to the prosperity to a union of the North Chinas with ourselves? Amalgamation, Sir, I think, must come; the common interests of Far Eastern residents demand it; the nature of present day business methods presses for it. If the policy underlying the affiliation proposition is a sound one, and there has been no attempt made to prove that it is unsound, it is for shareholders to move in the matter. We all value security and good dividends, Directors as well as poor shareholders. I think we may thank the Directors for the interest they show in our business.

As to the money value of the Union offer I believe that that offer was made from calculations based on the results of the China Traders amalgamation. It is not to secure North China funds that the Union made its offer but to place the two Societies, as affiliated Societies, in a strong and impregnable position. This Society wishes to give to the North China shareholder the fullest value for his shares that they can be made to realise. Will not affiliation increase the value? I am sure that if after amalgamation, supposing it comes, it were found that the present book assets of the North China prove that its shares are worth more than the figure proposed by the Union—for it must be remembered that debts and outstanding claims take a long time to come in and to close up—that in such a case the Union would I hope be willing if requested to promise to make a further pro rata allotment. Union is strength; a sound and well-known motto—is it not that of the Shanghai Municipality—is "tria juncta in uno" and may this be the guiding motto for the future consideration of the North China and Union cum Trader Companies shareholders. My third heading, Sir, is to endorse on behalf of the shareholders the Directors' grant to the provident fund of the Union staff and to convey to them each and all our thanks and our congratulations. As we are now a University town we may speak in the language of the schools and in that language the past year may be almost called an alpha plus and your staff fully deserve what we can give them. I beg to second that the report and accounts be accepted and passed.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Robertson proposed and Mr. Dunbar seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Siebs and Balloch as Directors.

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Tester, Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—That's all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and can be had in the usual way.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Immediately after the first meeting, another meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held in the same office, the same Directors being at the table. Others present were:—Messrs. A. B. Rouse, J. M. Carvalho, G. M. Cunha, V. S. Rome-dios, A. E. Alves, J. A. Carvalho, J. A. Barros, J. Gardiner, A. R. Lowe and C. Montague Ede (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—I will, with your permission, take the report as read. It compares favourably with that published last year and shows an increase in the divisible balance which we propose to deal with as follows:—To pay a final dividend of \$4 per share on account of 1909, making \$7 for that year. We further propose to make an addition of £10,000 to the Reinsurance Fund, which will then stand at over £40,000, two-thirds of our paid up capital; the balance of \$225,358.20 we propose to carry forward to Underwriting Suspense Account, which sum is estimated to be more than sufficient to meet all possible losses which may arise on 1909 account.

As regards 1910, there is a substantial increase in net premium as well as in interest, and as far as we can gauge the situation the year seems likely to be a very favourable one and we therefore have no hesitation in recommending the payment of an interim dividend of \$4 per share and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributory premium.

There were no questions. The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Forbes seconded.

Carried unanimously. Mr. Ede proposed and Mr. Rouse seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Siebs and Balloch to the Directorate.

Carried nem con.

On the motion of Mr. Carvalho, seconded by Mr. Cunha, Messrs. Jeffries and Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—That's all the business, gentlemen.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The case was continued Wednesday before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in which U Tak and Chu Kung Shun were indicted for demanding money with menaces. The charge arose out of an unsuccessful prosecution of a relative of one of the prisoners, who had been accused of robbery but was discharged. According to the case of the prosecution the two prisoners had then demanded money from the originator of the abortive charge. Police evidence was given, as to the results of watching a meeting between the parties when money was demanded and a proffered sum refused because it was not enough.

The defence was that the money was not demanded but offered by the complainant to compensate the prisoner U Tak for the expense he had been put to in defending his (prisoner's) nephew from the charge of theft.

A SALUTARY SENTENCE. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

U Tak was sentenced to eighteen months and Chu Kung Shun to two years, with hard labour in each case.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship. R. Hancock beat R. A. Saunders 0-4, 6-2, 6-0.

Double Handicap "B" Class. Lieut. Attwood, R.N., and Lieut. Annaham, R.N., (over 15) beat Dr. W. M. V. Kook and A. A. Claxton (over 15) 6-3, 5-7, 6-0.

STEAMER FOUNDERS IN TYPHOON.

SIX PERSONS MISSING.

Late news from Manila says the steamer Charles Porizat foundered off Cavite at 5-30 on Sunday afternoon last three miles out of Cavite. At the time there were 20 persons aboard and the latest information shows six to be still missing. The bureau of navigation authorities believes them to be drowned. One is Mr. John Bevington, an American.

Two other Americans, Ordnance Sergeant E. R. Noville with station at Fort McKinley, and Mr. Lester Perkins, of the bureau of Customs, were rescued after they had floated about in the water all night. Twenty-one Filipinos have also been rescued. The cause of the accident is not definitely known as only the barest news of the disaster has been received, but it is considered probable that the vessel, which plies regularly between Manila and Corrigidor, foundered in the severe storm that whipped the waters of the bay into a fury during the late afternoon hours.

Only one survivor of the wreck reached Manila in the early hours—a Filipino who was picked up by Mr. W. J. Shaw of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company at two o'clock in the morning as he was returning to the city on a company launch.

When rescued he was half mad from thirst and fear and could not tell a connected story of the sinking of the vessel.

The steamer foundered almost without warning and the passengers and crew barely had time to fit on the life preservers landed out by orders of the captain when he realized that the boat was doomed.

THE YOSHIWARA FIRE.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIABILITIES.

It is reported that the representatives of the various fire offices concerned held a meeting in Tokyo on the night of the 11th inst., and disclosed the liabilities of their companies in respect to the Yoshiwara fire. A Tokyo dispatch to the "Osaka Jiji" gives the following as the approximate liabilities of each company:—

Yen.
Tokyo Fire 65,000
Kyodo Fire 106,000
Osaka Fire 100,000
Kobe Marine 150,000
Yokohama Fire 50,000
Nippon Fire 50,000
Toei Fire 37,000
Naniwa Fire 58,400
Meiji Fire 70,000
Foreign offices, 50,000

The Kyodo Fire Insurance Company declares that a portion of the risks taken by it having been re-insured its actual liability will be no more than ¥150,000.

The proprietor of the Nakagome-ro, one of the leading licensed houses at Yoshiwara, which was burnt down, has decided to discontinue the business and has granted their freedom to all the girls, numbering 43, belonging to his establishment, and cancelled all the bonds for the indebtedness of the girls.

The proprietor of the Omodakara, where 30 girls were employed, has followed the example.

GOLF.

THE HONG FOURSOMES.

The long delayed final in the Hong Foursomes competition was played off on the 23rd at Shanghai, when the contestants were E. F. Mackay and A. R. W. Monzie (Butterfield and Swire) and T. F. Longmuir and A. C. Paddy (Hongkong Bank). The final round necessitated the playing of 30 holes, but at the 28th the match was brought to a close, Mackay and Monzie winning by 9 up and 8 to play. From the very start the Taikeo couple put up a strong game, and the scores in the three rounds which were completed varied between 40 and 42. Of the Hongkong Bank men Paddy was the less steady, and on several occasions placed his partner in difficulties. They played a plucky game, though Longmuir was by no means in his best form, but were not good enough to win. Messrs. Mackay and Monzie are to be congratulated on their win of this competition, for from start to finish they have played good golf and have deserved their victory.

COMPANY MEETING.

GEO. FENWICK AND CO., LTD.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of Geo. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., was held at the Hongkong Hotel Saturday, Mr. P. Tostor, chairman, presiding. The other shareholders present were Mr. A. Rodger, (director) and Messrs. J. Rodger, Ho Fook, J. H. Soti, J. D. Kinnaird, Lo Cheung Shui, and J. McCordquale, with Mr. J. I. Andrew, (general manager). The general manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen—As you have doubtless studied the report and accounts already, I will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with much regret that your directors again come before you with such a poor and unsatisfactory report, but I will claim your attention whilst I give you a short account of what has led to this disappointing result. To start with, I do not think it necessary for me to dwell on the continued depression under which the Colony is now lying, but nevertheless this depression is very naturally reflected on the working of a concern such as ours, and tends to aggravate the severity of competition. Ordinary competition we can face, but instances have come before your Board during the year of competition of such a nature as is hardly credible. In spite of this we secured a fair share of the business that was going during the year, but owing to the number of similar concerns in the field we have been compelled to accept prices which only left the barest margin of profit. At the beginning of the year we had hopes of being able to at least pay our way, but portions of our North Point property, which were then let on lease, were later on vacated, and offers of a reduction of 20 per cent. in the rent failed to secure a continuation of the tenancies, so that our hopes of North Point itself contributing to the defraying of its heavy charges were dispelled. Added to this the Government suddenly discovered that when making the final measurements after the completion of the reclamation at North Point and assessing the value of the lot they had omitted to charge for the pier site, and had also failed to collect the Crown rent for the six years the property has been in our possession. Thus it is that our properties have been increased to the extent of \$369.55, the cost of the pier site, and our working account has had to be saddled with the six years' rent of it, amounting to \$900. Another drain on our working account was the sinking of one of our launches on 8th October last. She was carrying some baulks of timber, a class of work by no means beyond her power, and indeed for which she is properly fitted, when she suddenly foundered off the shore at Yaumati. The cost of raising her and the necessary repairs ran us into another \$900. You will observe that interest account shows a debit this year of \$318.24 against a credit of \$27.21 last year, so that this and the unfortunate incidents to which I have alluded more than make up the debit shown on the actual working. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts as presented I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions relating thereto.

No questions being asked, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded. Carried.

Mr. J. Rodger proposed, and Mr. McCordquale seconded, that Mr. P. Tostor be re-elected director. Carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. H. Percy Smith was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman: "That is all the business, gentlemen. I regret the report is so bad, and as usual, the directors have foregone their fees. I thank you for your attendance.

The report of the company was as follows:—The directors beg to submit their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910. It is with much regret that your directors have again to report an adverse year, the loss on working amounting to \$1,038.30, which, added to the debit of last year's account

and the charges incurred during the year at North Point property, increases the debit balance to \$20,734.88. This is causing your directors some anxiety, and they will shortly come before you with special resolutions to deal with the Company's position. According to the articles of association Mr. P. Tostor now retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

HONGKONG'S GROWING INDUSTRY.

SEA GRASS FURNITURE.

Rattan furniture has been manufactured in the East and exported throughout the world for many years, says the "Hankow Daily News." Furniture from bamboo, either whole or split, or both, has been made for centuries, and has had some sale abroad, although it has never been so popular for chairs, sofas, and tables as rattan. About six years ago a Hongkong chair manufacturer sold considerable quantities of chairs and other articles of furniture made from bamboo and other woods, wrapped with a large twine or fine rope manufactured from twisted sea-grass. This furniture was as strong as rattan and bamboo, and its cost was considerably below rattan. There is no limit in China to the amount of raw material for this sea-grass furniture. The grass grows wild in enormous quantities in the marsh lands along the sea between Hongkong and Canton and in all that part of China. The grass is cut by the natives, sun-dried, and sold dry. It is made into twine or small rope of about 200-foot lengths, and is sold by the picul of 133-1.3 pounds. In general the twine is produced in three grades—the ordinary grade, used chiefly for coarse work; the extra quality for finer work on chairs; and the fine quality, used chiefly on tables and similar articles. While the grass, generally, has a uniform light-green colour, and presents a good appearance when made up in its natural shade; there are variations in some grades and under some conditions, so that usually the grass is stained when being made up into furniture. The United States, Canada, and South Africa are importing considerable quantities of sea-grass and rattan furniture from Hongkong, and large quantities find a rapid sale at all the treaty ports in China. It is a growing industry worthy of every support.

HOW TO PREVENT MALARIA.

D. Chen Su Lau, in a lecture on malaria, given in Singapore, said that in Malaya generally, malaria was bad, and in Singapore, owing to the crowded condition of the population, it was particularly so. Then they had in nearly all the rubber estates large numbers of immigrants fresh from China dying at a great rate. After a brief reference to the history of the investigation into the nature of malaria, he showed how it was caused from the bite of the fever-carrying mosquito. In this he was rather facetious, as when he said there could be no malaria without three things—the "thang, mang, lung" i.e. the parasite, the mosquito and the human. He warned people to avoid encouraging the breeding of mosquitoes near their dwellings and showed how they breed and feed in stagnant water, and liked dark, damp, sunless places, where no wind or fresh air could get, and strongly advised the filling in of swamps and disused wells, with the burying or removal of all old tins or pieces of crockery, or anything however small which could hold water, also to brush away all cobwebs from their rooms once a week, and do white-washing rather than dark colour washing for their houses inside, and let them bear as much sunshine and air as possible everywhere. To this end he said they should thin their trees in their compounds and estates. Then for sleeping they should live upstairs rather than down.

Mr. John H. Boyd of Messrs. J. P. Wild & Co., of New York, arrived by the Mongolia from Manila this morning.

OUR LETTER BOX.

THE CHINESE PRESS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Dear Sir,—On the 18th inst., your paper reproduced a so-called telegram from Peking which had been published by the Chinese newspaper "Sheung-Po," concerning a supposed action of the French Government with regard to the province of Yunnan. The commentary which you gave of that extraordinary piece of news, was quite correct in its first part, but I was extremely surprised to see that the last sentence was not emanating from an English journalist—what you might call friendly innuendo as you could not fail to know that most news published in the contemptible Chinese press are tissue of childish absurdities, which seem to have but one aim, viz., to excite an ignorant and stupid mob against all foreigners, irrespective of nationalities.

My surprise was still greater when I read in your issue of last night another piece of news of the same quality as the former one, for the veracity of your own correspondent at Canton is this time responsible: that now idiotic invention concerning the supposed action of France at Nanning (Kwangsi) is evidently of Chinese origin. The smell of it is so nasty that it cannot possibly be mistaken.

As the propagation of such nonsense is not only wicked in its purpose but might possibly lead to some evil result, I beg you to be kind enough to publish the present letter as a formal denial of such ridiculous lies.

I am, &c.,
GASTON LEBERET,
Consul for France,
at Hongkong.

THE PLAGUE.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At the session of the International Plague Conference, on April 10, Dr. Broquet, the French delegate, announced some important results of his experiments and his conclusions are: (1) there is little fear of infection before cough appears; (2) the greatest danger of infection exists when the cough does appear, even when no sputum is seen; and (3) proper masking including goggles is of the utmost importance. The last conclusion corroborates what Dr. Wu Lien-teh announced three months ago.

Dr. Zabolotny read an interesting paper on the Infectivity of Corpses. It was shown that living bacilli could be found in corpses three months after burial in ground, and rats seem to get infected in this manner underground. Hence, the vital importance of burning corpses.

Dr. Kouskova, an assistant professor at the Medical Institute of St. Petersburg also read a paper entitled "Morbid Anatomy of Pneumonic Plague," with special reference to the mode of entry of the organism. He maintained that out of the 28 post mortem examinations he had made he had in every case found marked changes, both naked-eye and microscopical, in the tonsils and lymphatics. The tissues of the tonsil showed diffuse infiltration, and the follicles had big nodules of bacilli in them; just the same as buboes, which fact showed specific alterations. He believed that from these follicles the bacilli got into the lymphatic and blood system and so into the lungs. In other words, the lung affection was only a secondary one and the present epidemic was rather a septicaemic than a pneumonic one.

Dr. Andrew, of Chingwangtao, opened the discussion on rats. He gave an account of his observations of the Rat Population of North China. Between June 1909 and September 1910 he had examined over 3,000 rats in Tongshan. He had adopted measures to preserve the fleas as far as possible. All the rats were mus Documanus. He had counted the fleas during the same period, and had worked the results into a curve, which showed that there was a seasonal prevalence of the rat flea in the autumn months. The only species of flea he had found was pulex Cheopix. He considered that his investigations pointed to the fact that a bubonic epidemic in North China was not to be expected until autumn, if at all.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. report:—Business during the week under review has been very restricted, due no doubt to a large measure to the Easter holidays.

Rubber.—London quotes the price of fine hard Para at 5-1-2d. Sellers, and the week having also been broken at home, London quotations have been low in number. Several of the leading companies are reported to have paid very substantial dividends, and this may have a strengthening effect on the London market.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

The weekly circular of Messrs. Fraser and Co., for the week of April 13, states:—

During another quiet week which has passed since our last report, rubbers have experienced a slight decline, and business has been confined chiefly to the sterling shares. Mining and industrial, however, have received more attention, and several of the leading tin stocks have been in good demand at advancing prices.

Rubber.—Malacca Preference have been placed at 49-7/8. 6d. Latadrons subscribers 49s. 3d. Straits Rubber 45s. 8s. Bukit Kajangs 55s., Ledhurs 70s., and the part paid shares 35s., premium. Linggis have been done at 49s. 9d., Vallambros 35s. 9d., Consolidated Malay 38s., Morlimans 5s. 6d., Heavwoods 4s. 10-1-2d. to 5s. 2d., Chersonese 4s. to 3s. 10d., Rubber Estates of Krian 3s. 5d., Bataig Malakas 2s. 9d., Chimpuls 1s. 6d., and Duffs 12s. 3d. Among the dollar shares, in which few transactions have taken place, Boghis have changed hands at \$3.50, Singapore and Johore \$2, Radellas \$10.50, New Singapore \$5.50 to \$5.60, Ayer Pangs \$5.10 to \$5.20, New Serendais \$2.07-1-2, Malakoffs \$1.90 and Pantais \$1.15.

Mining.—The feature of this section has been the strong demand for Tronohs, which close at \$20 ex. dividend. Kintals have been placed at \$17 with further buyers. Bolats, Kuantans and Kambais are wanted at quotations, but few shares are on offer. General.—Steamships have been placed at \$35 ex. dividend and Shells at 4s. Riley, Hargroves have changed hands at \$95 and Mayrads \$27 with buyers over in each case. Straits Traders are easier at \$50 and Fraser and Neave are steady at \$39.

DREDGING THE SHA-HO.

WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT AT FA' SHAN.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent, Canton, April 20.]

The river bed of the Sha-ho, at Fat Shan, is notorious for the sand heaps which not only block up the waterway, but endanger navigation. The place has repeatedly been dredged, but every time the work has ended in failure. The Yen Yick Company have now petitioned the Chien Prefect for permission to remove the sand and manufacture bricks from it.

The petitioners also undertake to dredge the river, but beg to be allowed to obtain funds from the Dredging Bureau, which has been long established at Fat Shan, to meet the annual expenditure of removing the sand. The scheme, if approved, will suit two purposes. The Canton Prefect has instructed the authorities in Fat Shan to consider the petition with the local number of commerce, and report.

YUNNAN FRONTIER.

APPLICATION FOR AMMUNITION.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent, Canton, April 20.]

H.E. the Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Army Board for the supply of 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition in case of hostilities with the British troops stationed at Pienma, and also in case of the rising of native rebels.

The Army Board in turn has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy enquiring whether the Canton arsenal has a stock of ammunition sufficient to meet the demands of the Yunnan Viceroy, and if not to kindly hurry on with the making of the supply.

A BUSINESS TOUR.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATIONS IN MANILA.

The U.S. Mongolia, which reached port Saturday morning, brought to the Philippine Islands commercial delegations from Chicago and Omaha, among a very large contingent of passengers.

Some of the leading men of the commercial communities represented are among the party, which is a sort of half-brother of the late delegation from the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast towns.

The names of the representatives are as follows:—

From Chicago.—Mr. A. B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Curtis, Mr. H. D. Curtis, Jr., Mr. Kenneth Curtis, Miss June Mesmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Flynn, Mr. John Paul Goode, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hankey, Mr. R. L. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lofestey, Miss Margaret Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Osborn, Miss Jane Spaulding, Miss Mary Spaulding, Miss Amy Rothschild, Mr. F. W. Sheppardson, Miss Theresa Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Spicer, Miss Alice Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Spofford, Master Charles Spofford, Mr. E. J. Merville, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Taylor, Master Harold Taylor.

From New York.—Mr. C. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Phillip, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Root.

From Omaha, Nebraska.—Mr. and Mrs. David Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Gould Dietz, Mrs. Olive Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Kinsler, Des Moines, Iowa.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Younker.

St. Louis, Missouri.—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Garrison.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

HORSES FOR THE CHINESE ARMY.

The newly appointed Tartar General of Ili has had several conferences with Princes Tsai Tsun and Tao about establishing a large stud in Ili for the breeding and training of horses for the Chinese army. The General said that at the present time they have not sufficient horses at their disposal for the cavalry and the 30 battalions of recruits. He also said that most of the horses sent from Yunnan died on the way owing to the distance, and a lot of money has been wasted. The General contended that a stud should be started at Ili without delay, and the two Princes strongly agreed with his suggestions.

CRYSTAL PALACE RESTORED.

The Empress Dowager has ordered that the Crystal Palace in Peking should be restored to its old splendour, as it is the intention of Her Majesty that this place should be used as a schoolroom by the Emperor in summer.

RUSSIA'S HARSH MEASURES.

The President of the Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the Russian Minister in Peking to ask his government to remove all the drastic measures brought into force in Heilungkiang, by which Chinese merchants have been driven out of the place. The President said that since the plague had disappeared all these harsh measures ought to be removed. The Russian Minister has accordingly telegraphed to his government on the subject.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

According to the native press in Shanghai, every arrangement has been made by the Powers about the partition of China. They devote columns in the papers suggesting that the methods adopted by the Powers would be to ask for concessions first, and to divide up China afterwards. It is reported in Fukien that a certain country has asked for the cession of the whole province of Fukien.

AND THIS IS CHINA!

A certain cohort has impeached Chiu Yu Lum, the secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, of having received \$600,000 from foreigners for the settlement of some diplomatic questions in the Three Eastern Provinces two years ago. The censor accused him of having entertained the foreigners lavishly, and on one occasion his little son received a gift of \$100,000 from a certain foreigner.

MR. R. SHEWAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

No visitor to Manila in recent years has expressed himself more favorably over commercial and industrial prospects in the Philippine Islands than Mr. Robert Shewan, senior member of the well-known firm of Shewan, Tomes, and Co. of Hongkong, who sailed on the steamer Taming after a brief visit to the Philippine Islands.

Shewan, Tomes, and Co. are one of the oldest established business firms in the Orient, among their principal agencies being the Philippines Steamship Company recently organized here under the American flag, and the Green Island Cement Company, who manufacture the excellent brand of cement which goes under that name, says the "Cable News—American."

Mr. Shewan has been in the Orient thirty years now, but this was his first visit to Manila, and he says that it was both a revelation and a surprise to him.

"The progress made by the Americans in the Philippine Islands during the short time they have been in control," he said, "has been indeed marvellous; their efforts, to say the least, have been crowned with success in every direction. Your city is a marvel of cleanliness, your drives are delightful, and words can hardly express my surprise and appreciation of beautiful Baguio and her many allurements. The trip alone is one of the finest that I have ever had the pleasure of taking, the scenery along the Benguet road being the grandest and most picturesque I have ever seen."

"While at Baguio I was a guest of the Governor General, who impressed me as a very fine man, full of energy and enthusiasm and with heart and soul wrapped up in his work."

"From what I have seen and heard during my stay here, it looks to be as if you Americans are now beginning to reap the harvest of your years of labour and endeavour, and certainly your possibilities seem to be unlimited. If you keep on going at your present rate your exports of hemp, copra, and several other agricultural products will soon be the largest in the world. I believe this country to be an ideal one for investments, particularly in the agricultural field."

"The labour problem seems to be the principal stumbling block to agricultural progress in the Philippine Islands, but I believe that a wise Chinese immigration law would soon solve that problem to the satisfaction of all parties concerned."

"Your attractions for tourists rival those of any country in the Orient, and I have no doubt that the day is not distant when Manila will rival Java as a calling port for tourists in the Orient. There is room for more publicity work to attract travellers but I understand that the local business men are waking up to that fact and are taking steps for concerted action in that matter. In this connection I might say that your Customs regulations and procedures are not such as to attract tourists. There is room for a great deal of improvement there. The Manila Customhouse has an unenviable reputation throughout the world in the matter of imposing unnecessary hardship on travellers, and something should be done to wipe out that reputation."

When questioned regarding the business progress of the new Philippines Steamship Company, Mr. Shewan said: "People have no idea of the enormous expense entailed by the change of flag. There are a thousand and one rules and regulations which had to be complied with before the flag could be changed, most of which required either costly changes of construction or equipment or heavy expenditures of another kind. This of course started the new company with a large preliminary account on the debit side of the ledger, but I am glad to say that the business of the company has constantly been increasing since it started operations under the American flag and from the present outlook of things it will soon be on a paying basis."

Mr. Shewan has sent several fine views of the submarines, 66, 67 and 68, which are lying in the harbour.

MEN OF STRAW.

SIDELIGHT ON PARTNERSHIP ORDINANCE.

Our attention has been called to a very interesting matter in connection with the new partnership Ordinance which suggests to us that its scope is not as ample as could be wished.

For the most part, as we pointed out in our editorial columns, it is an excellent measure, but we would like to know how the law proposes to deal with the men of straw who almost invariably appear in Chinese concerns. For instance, for various reasons, three men, one only of whom is "substantial," agree to start a firm. The shares are issued and held by the three partners but the capital has been subscribed solely by the one substantial unit of the trinity. A smash comes; under the new ordinance the partners are liable only to the limit of their holding as this appears in the books, and therefore, since two of them are men of straw, recovery of one-third only, or recovery at the rate of one-third, is made.

Under the old system if the connection of any one of the partners could be established with the bankrupt firm he could be made liable for the full amount. Under the new ordinance this employment of men of straw will lend itself to abuses of a grave nature. A firm of three or four or five partners might be registered, and when it failed three might be found to be bankrupt, thus avoiding payment of the greater proportion of their debts. It is not our business to suggest how this danger should be obviated. We may safely leave that to the Hon. Attorney General.

CANTON NEWS.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent, Canton, April 21.]

H.E. the Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a despatch from the Board of Foreign Affairs regarding the selection of officials for diplomatic appointments. In future the officials holding diplomatic appointments must be able and experienced, and the old methods of placing them in these positions must be improved. Chinese who have become foreign subjects, Chinese merchants trading abroad and officials who have been secretaries to ministers, or who have been associated with commissioners abroad, only are qualified for selection.

As regards the case of collision between the Tai Ping steamer flying the Portuguese flag and the Po Wo steam launch in the waters of Kong-mun at the end of last year, H.E. the Viceroy instructed the Customs Commissioner at Kong-mun to try the case. The Commissioner's judgment is that both are to blame for careless navigation, which brought about the collision. The Commissioner has communicated with the Portuguese Consul at Shumoon and received a reply recognising the judgment of the Commissioner as just and proper.

Some days ago, the steamer Kwai Lee was caught smuggling arms and ammunition, and detained in the Tai Cham Customs. The gunboat Chai Si has now been despatched to the scene to take charge of the seizures.

As a result of the news in native papers that the question of the delimitation of the boundaries between Macao and China will be submitted to The Hague for settlement, the society upholding the question has telegraphed to the Board of Foreign Affairs, declaring that, if the news be correct, they oppose such a way of deciding the question. H.E. the Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a telegram from the Board denying having made the suggestion, and requesting the Viceroy to inform the gentry and merchants of same, so as to remove anxiety.

The heats in the Hongkong School athletic sports took place this afternoon at the race course, Happy Valley. On the whole the racing was good, and the enclosure was crowded with school children, who watched the different events with keen interest.

[SPECIAL ARTICLES.]

AN EXPERIENCE IN MONGOLIA.

SNOWED UP; HUNGHUTZE, AND GOOD SPORT.

Four of us left Tientsin, with servants and baggage. We intended a trip in Mongolia for winter shooting. The first was a member of the British Legation staff, the second one of the oldest residents in North China, an engineer who had helped to mount the big gun that in the hands of the Boxers shelled Tientsin, the third, the first partner in a well-known hong, and one of the best shots north of Shanghai, and the fourth, the present writer, a poor scribe. Our armoury was extensive, and one of the party carried fishing lines. Tinned food, cordials, whisky and brandy, and, of course, furs in plenty made up most of our cargo, for all had been in the interior before—had walked across to Tibet—and were prepared to use the Chinese cloth procurable along the road-way and in the inns.

This short article is not going to be an itinerary of our journey; merely a passing reference to an incident or two.

Shortly after we had dropped down into the desert of Mongolia from the splendid hills surrounding Kalgan, alive with the baggage-trains going south and north, carrying tea and skins and piece goods and a thousand other articles on the backs of the swaying camels, the fisherman of the party, with that extraordinary enthusiasm that envelops the disciples of Isaac Walton, lay in wait for the finny denizens of a tumbling stream. He nearly lost his life in two different ways. First, he was pulled into the water by a huge fish and very nearly drowned, losing his line and being swept across to the other side. We never saw the fish, but neighbouring Chinese assured us that large specimens were plentiful. Shortly afterwards the same unfortunate member of the party, having rejoined us across a swinging bridge of ropes and fibre stumbled upon and charged by a wild pig, a big creature, much bigger than the Indian variety. The animal was shot, however, and carried in triumph to our first halting place, a dirty little inn with paper windows.

We had brought two Australian greyhounds with us, proposing to course them on horseback, but the ground was not suitable here, so they were sent back to Kalgan. Small game abounded, furred and feathered, and we had excellent shooting. Later on in about two weeks, they became more scarce, owing doubtless to the severity of the weather, (eight degrees below zero!) but pig and deer were to be found. These, however, were not the only things hunted. We ourselves came in for a turning of the tables, and had to fly for our lives.

It was towards the end of our journey, which took us well into Mongolia, that we first came across the Hunghutz, or Red Bearded Robbers of the North. They are the franc tireurs of brigandage, waging a relentless war against all, while appearing as farmers. Like the Boers their arms are always with them but generally out of sight, hidden in the kaoliang, (millet) under the firewood pile, in the thatch of the house. We met our band when a long way from the village. It had evidently been on a raiding trip towards Urga, and was well mounted. Luckily so were we, and while one of our grooms received a slight wound we succeeded in reaching an inn without other hurt. The Red Beards, mounted on high peaked Chinese saddles so that they towered above their ponies, and waving their rifles in the air—most of these come from Germany—presented a sufficiently impressive sight. It impressed us, any way, with the need for what is called on the stage, "quick exit."

That night a most appalling snow storm began and lasted nearly a week, during which we were cooped up in the inn, sleeping on the kangs, or mud bed built round the stove pipe; about three feet high, and by side not only with our own boys and mafoos, but with Mongols, traders, carriers, camel drivers, and the general riff-raff one meets with in a Chinese inn. It was warm, but unhygienic. Our bed-fellows never removed any

clothing, and never washed; food was cooked on the same stove and mostly with the same utensils, and had it not been for the fact that we carried a Burial cooking pot we would not have enjoyed ourselves even as little as we did. These cooking pots are formed of two cylindrical vessels, one inside the other, and some two inches less in diameter, thus allowing a space between their sides. In the small inside pot a charcoal fire is made, while the space between it and the outer is filled with water, chopped vegetables and meat. Soon a fine soup is ready, but is not drunk yet. The other ingredients of the repast are spread out raw on a handy table; fish, cut-up, chicken or duck or beef in small pieces, and then the pot and stove combined is placed in the centre of the main table and the diners proceed to cook their solids in the simmering soup. They do so by skewering the various pieces with forks or chop sticks according as they are all three together, vegetable and boiling it. All work together and by the time the raw edibles are all gone, (and those Burial pots are quick cooks), the soup is of a consistency to make the heart rejoice. This is then drunk and the repast, a most satisfying one, is over. These cooking pots are simple of construction and easy to handle, and I recommend them to those whose love of sport takes them far afield. Used at home where a greater variety of viands may be obtained they lend one to overdo it a little, for I have never eaten food so good as that which came piping hot on a chop stick from the bubbling Burial soup. The Burials themselves are a nomadic tribe from the far North, splendid horsemen and trappers, but dirty in the extreme.

Our health suffered a good deal during the confinement caused by the weeks of snow, and we did not proceed further into the country when at last released. By easy stages we reached Kalgan again, and so ran down into Peking and civilisation as represented—and very well represented it is—by the Hotel des Wagon Lits.

Our journey took us direct from Kalgan, roughly parallel with the South Manchurian Railway, but of course many hundreds of miles from it. We thus came into the splendid pasture and grazing lands surrounding the source of the Liao River, where thousands of nomads have their flocks, and where grains of many kinds are also grown. The snow except in an actual storm does not interfere with sport, the high winds of the plateau preventing it settling. The atmosphere although bitterly cold as regards meteorological readings is by reason of its dryness not unpleasant, but Heaven fend the sportsman from a really steady Gobi desert dust storm. Yellow and gritty and persistent, it darkens the world like a London fog, and fills every crevice and wrinkle in the body with sand that not even wind sashes plugged with cotton wool and pasted over with paper can keep out. The country we traversed does not support a large village population, and is therefore naturally adapted to the needs of the small game that abound in it. A summer trip there would repay an ardent sportsman—he might get a tiger, indeed, although we saw none—while a fisherman would have a "good time," I feel sure, whipping the upper waters of the Liao.

A VISITING GUNBOAT.

CAUSES A PANIC.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, April 22.

Some days ago a foreign gunboat was cruising in the waters off the Kin Shan Monastery, Nanhai district, and two days afterwards the vessel went up as far as the Sam Kong Village, Samshui district. There she dropped anchor, and the crew, comprising about forty men, went ashore. The presence of these foreigners surprised the innocent countrymen, while the women and children, becoming panic-stricken, fled here and there as a foreign invasion had taken place.

However, the visitors turned out to be peaceful, and as they walked to the country market they amused themselves by throwing copper cents to the excited crowd who fought for the tokens. Happily no serious disturbance ensued.

THE CORONATION.

JAPANESE ROYALTY HERE.

T. I. H. Prince and Princess Higashi-Yushimi, who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the Coronation of King George V, have arrived here by the N. Y. K. S.S. Kamo Maru.

With them are Admiral Togo and General Nogi, Count Toda, Grand Master of Ceremony, and other members of the Japanese delegation to the Coronation.

Prince and Princess Higashi-Yushimi, who are to represent the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the Coronation, go first to Paris until June 18, when they leave the French capital for London, where they will remain about ten days. Their Imperial Highnesses will then return to Japan, visiting en route Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and other European capitals. Their complete suite is as follows: Admiral Count Togo, General Count Nogi, Count Toda (Grand Master of Ceremonies), Mrs. Miyako, Mr. Watanabe (Master of Ceremonies), Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshida, Commander Taniguchi, Lieutenant-Commander Kiyokawa, aide-de-camp to his Imperial Highness.

Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, and General Count Utsunomiya Nogi are warriors whose names will stand immortal in the naval and military annals of Japan, and yet to casually see them in the orthodox sartorial equipment of the day one would not credit them, with having practically made a nation. Both are unassuming gentlemen; quiet in demeanour, unostentatious; iron-grey of hair, sturdy of build. Both have passed the three-score mark in years, but ago sits lightly. Of the two General Nogi is the taller. Admiral Togo is a thick-set man, with a small iron grey goatee on a firm chin. General Nogi runs more to a hard—iron grey, too, but he looks older than the Admiral. He is two years younger, having been born in 1849. Admiral Togo saw the light in 1847, which makes him 64.

Commander Taniguchi is the A.D.C., and speaks fluent English, Admiral Togo also speaks English, but, as Commander Taniguchi remarked, it is difficult to get him into conversation in that language—or even in Japanese. Like most men of action the Admiral and the General both prefer to keep their thoughts to themselves—and therefore readers are debarred from having illuminating opinions upon several questions that they would, dearly like such men as these to speak upon.

THE S.S. ASIA ASHORE.

PASSENGERS AND MAILS TAKEN OFF.

The P. M. Company's s.s. Asia is ashore on Finger Rock. As far as can be gathered the accident occurred Sunday.

The passengers and mails are reported to have been safely taken off. The mails were those despatched from Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The Company's office in Shanghai communicated with the American Mission, which at once proceeded to the scene of the accident. The American fleet is also on its way to assist.

Further details have not yet reached Hongkong.

WORLD'S NEWS.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

London, Apr. 11.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, stated that as the result of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty, British goods imported into Japan would never be treated in any way less advantageously than those of other countries.

WELSH HOME RULE.

London, Apr. 10.—Mr. E. T. John, a Welsh Liberal M.P., in the course of a speech said that Wales should be considered before Ireland in regard to the Home Rule question. Now that the Upper House was weighed down under the burden of important questions, declared the speaker, it would be most improper to endeavour to effect the passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill, and no words could be found to defend such a step.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were opened at the Supreme Court on Monday, His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, presiding.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION.

Kwong King, Li Chan and Chung Ching were indicted on charges of having published for sale on the 4th March last a book called "Pak Wa Shing Lo Ki" containing seditious matter embodied in a song entitled "Manchus and Chings Stabbed" calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China and to excite persons to crime in China. Mr. U. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. S. Dixon, from Mr. R. A. Harding's office, appeared for the defence.

The following jury was sworn in:—Messrs. T. E. Pearce (foreman), J. F. Van Ross, D. Dorward, G. L. Dains, F. Frisk, S. Goldschmidt and G. W. Gegg.

Mr. Alabaster in opening the case for the Crown stated that we lived on the edge of an Empire which was in friendship with our own. We enjoyed the protection of a code of laws which was different from that of the Empire so near to us. All who lived in the Colony enjoyed that protection, although many were natives of the neighbouring Empire. Therefore, they could not allow Hongkong to be used as an asylum for the purpose of inciting persons to crime against the ruling powers of the neighbouring Empire. Accordingly, the Legislature of the Colony, following the principle of an Order-in-Council, passed an Ordinance providing any person printing, publishing or offering for sale matter calculated to incite persons to tumult or disorder or excite persons to crime in China should be guilty of an offence. The charges against the prisoners were that they published and offered for sale on the 4th March last matter calculated to incite persons to tumult and disorder in China and to excite persons to crime in China. The facts of the case were these. All the prisoners were employed in a druggist's store. The first prisoner was a partner in the firm—he might not be the only partner; he was the managing partner, he believed. The second prisoner was a foki, while the third prisoner was an accountant. On the 4th of March, a Chinese policeman bought a book from the second defendant. On the 30th March, other copies of the book were bought and an enormous number of books were found on the premises. All the three defendants were there. All were charged with selling books on both dates. All admitted having sold the books. It was for the jury to say whether the language used was calculated to incite tumult and disorder in China or whether it was calculated to excite persons to crime in China. The Crown's submission was that it was calculated to do both. The book contained a lot of harmless matter but it also contained what purported to be a song, which must have been written within the last year or two, because there were references in it to the child Emperor of China. The jury probably knew that the ruling race in China was not Chinese but Manchus. They invaded China about 300 years ago and swept away the Mings. They had occupied the Throne of China ever since that date. The majority of officials were Manchus. The song in question was entitled, "Stabbed Manchus and Chings." The sub-title was "A Dramatic Song." At this point, Counsel proceeded to explain the procedure followed by the singer. A man sang a verse, then there was a certain amount of patter, and then he went on to another verse. His (Counsel's) friend, Mr. Potter, informed him that the song resembled a Greek play. The following were among the words and phrases appearing in the song: "Great injury has been done in Kwangtung. All the people of Kwangtung are made poor. I hate these shaggy-haired devils, who are a wild tribe from the Chu Pak hills. They have caused a terrible stoneli everywhere. Why should we submit ourselves to their despotic rule? Come, brethren, and let us devise some

plan. Why should eighty Chinese support one Manchu? We are in fact a pitiable people whose country is lost." The song also contained references to the "suckling," who occupied the Throne. Certain of the words of the song were printed in different type, which was obviously for the purpose of drawing the reader's attention thereto.

Evidence was then called.

The Chinese policeman who purchased the book on the 4th of March spoke to having made the purchase.

Detective-Inspector Sullivan was next called.

Mr. Potter:—You are an Irishman, aren't you, Inspector?—I am. Have you ever read any of the Dublin Nationalist papers?—Yes, sometimes.

Have you ever found such sentiments in the leading articles in the papers? "Let the Irish people rise in their strength and throw off the English yoke"?—No, I have not.

Don't the papers publish articles wishing that Ireland might be free from English rule?—I know they are agitating for Home Rule (Laughter).

Mr. Alabaster—I don't know whether my friend is going to suggest that this ordinance is in force in Ireland.

Mr. Potter—There is a much stronger law in force, namely the Coercion Act.

Mr. Wong, from the Attorney-General's office, gave evidence of having translated the song in question.

Mr. Potter—Were you incited to tumult and disorder, Mr. Wong? (Laughter).

Witness—No. You were not even partially induced to commit a crime?

Witness—No. His Lordship—Mr. Wong is in the Attorney-General's office and it's clear he cannot commit a crime in China.

Mr. Potter—I know Mr. Wong will have suppressed any such desire but he might have been incited to it (Laughter).

In the course of the evidence, a point arose, and at the conclusion of the discussion, the Chief Justice said that he did not think the indictments established the charge of crime but that they might prove the charge of inciting tumult and disorder in China.

The Attorney-General contended that high treason constituted a crime and the defendants' action was a direct incentive to remove the Emperor of China from the Throne. He (Counsel) did not wish separate punishments to be inflicted on the prisoners.

His Lordship over-ruled Mr. Alabaster's point.

At this stage another point arose on the question of the right of reply. Mr. Potter contended that it had been decided the right was vested in the Attorney-General but not an Acting Attorney-General.

Mr. Alabaster—I'm His Majesty's Attorney-General and I've been sworn in as such.

His Lordship—The point has already been decided by me. I can't go back on what I've already decided.

Mr. Alabaster—I submit that the point has been decided in my favour.

After a little time, his Lordship intimated that it was clear that the Acting Attorney-General had the same rights as the Attorney-General during the latter's absence on leave. The point he had decided applied only to one acting on behalf of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Alabaster—I only raised the point because I don't wish to have a precedent established while I'm acting as Attorney-General which will have future effect.

Mr. Potter in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoners stated that his friend had referred to the benefits accruing to the Chinese under British rule in the Colony. If there was one benefit bestowed by English law, it was the right which allowed a person freedom of thought and speech. He was entitled to put his thoughts on paper and issue it broadcast. The right was given not only to the Englishman but to every foreigner who went to a British country. That right was obtained after one of the greatest struggles known to English history. He did not think that an enlightened Colonial legislature intended to fly in the face of the established law in England and to deprive a Chinaman of the right to think what he pleased and write what he pleased. To state an instance, an

Englishman had the right to suggest the abolition of Kingship and the setting up of a Republic.

His Lordship—We're not dealing with the English law.

Mr. Potter said if the intention of the Governor and the gentlemen who sat in Council and advised him was what it was suggested to be, then they had flown directly in the face of the English law and that His Majesty would never have sanctioned the Ordinance. If the prosecution's contention was right, then the Editors of the local morning papers were liable to be run in because they had published articles having reference to the iniquitous actions of China in such matters as over-taxation of the country, etc.

His Lordship—I haven't seen these articles. If they had been published, the papers would have been prosecuted.

Mr. Potter—They have been published as a matter of fact. His Lordship—You mustn't assume that.

Proceeding, Counsel argued that the law could not take away from a man the right to criticize fairly political affairs. The law only applied to literature calculated to tear down governments—literature whose only desire was rack and ruin and no desire to see one's country bettered. After further remarks, Counsel asked the jury to acquit the prisoners.

Mr. Alabaster, replying for the Crown, said it was for the jury to say whether the publication in question fell within the words of the ordinance. He submitted that there could not be the slightest doubt whatever that the words of this "extremely filthy rag," which cannot arrogate to itself the rank of a leading article by a responsible editor of a respectable paper" were intended to stir the people. This filthy and scurrilous rag was calculated to excite persons in China to crime and rebellion, to tumult and disorder. That was the intention of the writer of the song.

The jury had to say whether they thought that such publications as these, caused, or were intended to cause, the unfortunate occurrences which they heard of from time to time in China.

Mr. Potter—The jury have to decide no such thing. They have only to say whether the publication was likely to incite people to tumult or disorder. I know what my friend is referring to. It is the Tartar General.

Mr. Alabaster—I think it only right to say that this prosecution has nothing whatever to do with the assassination of the Tartar General, and these people were in custody before the Tartar General died.

His Lordship in summing up remarked that he somewhat regretted that the jury was not composed of Chinese, for they would have been better able to appreciate the standard of education and of incipient revolt in the average Chinese mind. Because this was an offence which would affect the relations between China and Great Britain, this was a very serious one. Speaking of the document in general, there was criticism, insult and reference to the traditional hatred between the Manchus and Chinese, and there was no doubt of a spirit of incitement to something breathing through it. It was not for them to say whether the document was likely to incite the Chinese to tumult or disorder but whether, if there were a rebellion, this document could be one of the causes contributing to it.

The jury, after a retirement of about a quarter of an hour, returned to Court and announced that they were not agreed.

His Lordship again advised the jury on the meaning of the ordinance, and pointed out that even if the pamphlet were the cause of an angry procession in Canton, it would come within the meaning of the ordinance.

The jury again retired, and later returned a verdict of not guilty, by a majority of 5 to 2. The prisoners were discharged.

REVENGE.

The case of Chang Hong, alias Chang Sat, who was charged with obtaining a registered letter, by means of a forged instrument, was soon dealt with, on his pleading guilty.

Mr. Alabaster appeared to prosecute while Mr. Potter defended. The counsel for the prosecution said that the prisoner went to the post office on the 5th inst. and

asked for a letter. The official there knew him as belonging to a certain firm, when as a matter of fact he had left their service, and gave him a letter addressed to them. Prisoner chopped it with a false chop. Mr. Potter said the prisoner had left the firm's employ owing to a squabble and submitted that the man did it out of revenge.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

RESULT OF A DISPUTE.

Ho Ngan, a Chinese fisherman, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury at the assizes to-day. He was sentenced to 7 years' hard labour. According to the prosecution, there was a dispute between prisoner and the deceased over a money transaction, and, in the course of the quarrel, the prisoner stabbed the deceased. The defence was that the deceased ran on to the knife accidentally.

Sir Henry Berkeley prosecuted.

MOTORS IN THE COLONY.

NEW POLICE REGULATIONS.

The number of accidents due to motor-cars that have taken place in the Colony during the last few weeks, and the increase in the number of the cars themselves, together with the reckless manner in which they are now being driven, has led to new police regulations being framed to control this traffic. There will be, as we pointed out in our columns a few days ago, a prohibited area within which motor cars will not be allowed to encroach. This area extends from the "Parade Ground" to the "Pokefool Road," and from Queen's Road to Caine Road and Bonham Road, excepting only from Queen's Road, along D'Aguiar Street to Wellington Terrace, thence along Arbutnot Road to Caine Road, no motors will be permitted.

There is also an additional area embracing a much congested portion of the town, bounded by the Central Market and the Sailors' Home, Queen's Road, Des Vaux Road and Wing Lok Street, and embracing all the streets lying within these boundaries.

Motors will not be allowed on either Kennedy Road or Bowen Road. On Queen's Road, from the eastern corner of the Cricket Ground to Queen Victoria St. (the "Central Market") Ice House St. and Battery Path, no wheeled vehicles will be allowed at any time without a permit.

Three speed limits have been fixed: one for the central portion of the town, another for the less congested districts, and the third and highest speed is reserved for that portion of the island lying beyond the limits of Victoria.

These regulations will come into force almost immediately, notice of which will be given in the next issue of the "Gazette" or in a "Gazette Extraordinary."

Another motor-car accident occurred Sunday near Wing Lok Street. A Chinese girl was knocked down and carried for some distance before the car, No. 1, was stopped. The girl was taken to the Government Civil Hospital in a precarious condition. Mr. Breen, the Registrar General, is interesting himself in the case, on behalf of the Po Leung Kok, of which institution the girl is an inmate.

THE PLAGUE.

Ever since the end of the 2nd moon, this year, Samohun has been an infected area of bubonic plague. So far the fatal malady has claimed many lives, and recently, in a medicine shop under the name of Tung On Tong, three inmates contracted the scourge, and all succumbed a few days afterwards.

In the Wu Pui village, near Samohun, the deaths from this disease were over thirty in number.

A meeting was held at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce last week to discuss the proposed visit of Chinese business men to Japan. Eight Chambers were represented, namely, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Nanking, Sochow, Hangchow, Canton, and Shanghai. The meeting was adjourned till the middle of next month.

SUPREME COURT.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Tuesday morning, the Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggott, continued the Assize and had before him Wong Hin and Pang Wa Hin, two men charged with armed robbery from one Cheung Ho.

The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Alabaster prosecuted, and Mr. Potter defended the second prisoner.

Mr. Alabaster said that the two prisoners were charged under the section of the larceny act which says that any person who with others robs or assaults with intent to rob is guilty of a felony. The robbery was a serious one and in the course of it a servant girl who was in the house was chased out on to a verandah and was either thrown or fell into the street. She was picked up senseless, and conveyed to the hospital and has been kept there ever since. Not one of the people who were robbed, was able to identify any of the robbers. However he was calling one of the robbers, who had been convicted the previous day and was awaiting sentence. He had turned King's evidence. Counsel also proposed to call another man who his learned friend would suggest was another accomplice. As regards the first prisoner on his arrest, his promises were searched and two guns, two knives, and a piece of wire. There was a suggestion that the second prisoner, was really the organiser of the robbery, and being known to those inside, he did not enter the house but waited outside while the robbery was being committed.

The story of the affair as outlined by the evidence for the prosecution showed that on February 7th five men entered the apartments of Cheung Ho, a married Chinese woman, and "holding up" the prosecutrix deprived her of her bangles, and over \$200 in cash. They also stole her daughter's bracelets and chased the servant girl on to the verandah from whence she fell into the street below. The robber, who turned King's evidence, gave the names of his confederates and implicated the two prisoners. Each of the brand was armed with a small knife.

The case was tried by the following jury:—Messrs. W. Froese (foreman), R. Hunter, K. Boyson, E. B. Poo, F. M. P. de Graa, A. H. Robinson, and P. A. H. Hermeling.

Evidence having been called, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of 5 to 2 in respect of the first prisoner. In the case of the second prisoner, the jury unanimously found him not guilty. Accordingly, both prisoners were acquitted.

DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES.

U Tak and Chu Kung Shun, a long-robed Chinaman and a native dressed in European garb, respectively, were indicted on charges of having demanded money, to wit, \$600, by menaces from one Leung Pak Kwai at Shan-ki-wan on the 13th and 19th March last. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared on behalf of the defence.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the prisoners were charged with demanding money by menaces. They were not charged with obtaining money by menaces, although the jury would be satisfied that the money was as a matter of fact obtained, so that it was no part of their duty to inquire into the question. In order to go into the history of that case, he must take them back to the 14th December. On that date there was a robbery, and as a result of the robbery a man named Yee Hoi was arrested. The man was duly charged at the Magistracy, where he called evidence in his own defence, and the Magistrate discharged him. The present charge arose out of that case. On the 13th of March, the complainant, who was the only witness who was going to be called in that case, was at his house, when both the prisoners came to him. The second prisoner asked him for several hundred dollars, which, he said, the man Yee Hoi wanted in order to pay the legal expenses to which he had been put. If the money was

not paid, the man Yee Hoi would again rob him and kill him. The complainant said he could not pay the money because all the money had been taken away from him by the robbers, whereupon the prisoners said that at the latest the money should be paid by the 19th March. Complainant went to the Police, who laid a trap. On the 19th of March, the prisoners were back to the complainant and again demanded the money. They fell into the trap and were arrested. After hearing the evidence he felt sure that the jury would find one verdict only—that prisoners were guilty of demanding money by menaces with intent to steal.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held Tuesday afternoon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tso, Hon. Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (secretary).

COUNCIL REJECTS APPLICATION.

A reply from the Council was received, stating that they refused the Board's recommendation, that the Governor-in-Council should grant an application for the erection of twelve water closets, in a block of European flats to be erected on Kowloon inland lot No. 574, subject to an independent and adequate water supply being provided.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

The Government analyst submitted a report showing the result of examinations, conducted under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. The results were as follows:—

Alc.—Number of samples, 6; number found genuine, 6; number found adulterated, 0.

Milk.—Number of samples, 7; number found genuine, 6; number found adulterated, 1.

WORLD MOTOR TOUR.

8,000 MILES ON 20 HORSE POWER CAR.

Messrs. J. R. Drake, T. M. Hunlon and T. O. Jones have arrived in Hongkong with their Hupmobile, having completed about a third of their great tour round the world.

The party left Detroit on November 3, on a Hupmobile—the machine of the Hup Mobile Car Company, of which Mr. Drake is treasurer—and since then have travelled overland 8,000 miles and by sea at least 20,000.

They drove from Detroit to Los Angeles in their small 20 h.p. touring car, thence to San Francisco, and from there went by sea to Honolulu.

Since then the party has toured Australia, and New Zealand, "both live countries," as one of the party told us, and after that came north to Manila. They now go to Japan, thence to Singapore and India, then South Africa, North Africa and Egypt, and finish up their long journey by touring Europe.

The party are delighted with Hongkong. "It is the liveliest city we've struck," they said. "We had no idea of the fine buildings you have here. Why, it's like an American city."

Manila too, delighted them. "It is a little United States" they said, while Australia and New Zealand impressed them with a sense of capacity and development and the great future that lies before both.

The little Hupmobile has stood the strenuous journey well. The engine has not been touched since they left home, and the only break-downs were very minor ones.

The machine was severely tested on the run from Manila to Baguio, the Mountain Capital of the Philippines. The Government is busy building roads up the hills, but are forced to do so in sections, with the result that the car climbed a height of 11,000 feet over alternating distances of jungle and macadam. The distance actually traversed was only 16,000 feet, which gives some idea of the snake-like character of the road. From Baguio, a beautiful spot, the tourists were able to see no fewer than nine different stretches of road.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at St. George's Building at noon Tuesday. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Chairman of Directors, presided. There were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Messrs. Henry Keswick, G. H. Medhurst (directors), Dr. J. W. Noble, C. G. Mackie, E. W. Terry, C. McCubbin, C. Pemberton, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, A. H. M. da Silva, Leung Yan Po, Wong Loung Him and T. Graham (manager).

The notice having been read convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the year's working has again been satisfactory, showing as it does a balance at credit of working account of \$177,716.10, as compared with \$169,595.38, last year. This in face of the increased use of metallic filament lamps, and of the rebates given to our large consumers, will I am sure be gratifying to you. The hope expressed at our last meeting that the advent of the more economical and efficient metallic filament lamp might lead to an increase in the number of consumers has been realized to some extent, and during the year we have connected up quite a number of new consumers. This has led your directors to consider the advisability of purchasing another Diesel engine to overtake the increasing demand for current, and we shortly expect to place an order for a larger engine than the ones we have at present at the station. The sum standing at credit of Profit and Loss Account is \$181,514.36. After deducting directors' fees (\$3,000), there remains \$186,514.36 available for appropriation, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—Pay a dividend of 12 per cent. say \$1,000 per share on 60,000 shares \$72,000.00. Pay a bonus of 1 per cent. say 10 cents per share on 60,000 shares \$6,000.00. Write off Plant Account for depreciation, \$81,623.34. Write off Property Account for depreciation, \$6,722.30. Pay a bonus to staff \$4,123.04. Carry forward to next account, \$16,145.68. I trust this proposal will receive your sanction and approval. The sum set aside for depreciation may seem a large one, but in the opinion of your directors it is necessary. The efficiency of the Company depends largely, indeed, I may say almost solely, on our keeping up to date, and this can only be done by making provision for replacing our plant, as it becomes obsolete or inefficient. The policy therefore of writing down the value of our Plant Account is the only sound one. During the year we have spent a considerable sum in extending our underground system of mains, and in making alterations and additions to the station, and there is still more to be done, but I think we can say that these expenditures which are very necessary will not interfere with our keeping up a steady dividend.

There bring no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

In seconding the Chairman's motion, Dr. Noble said:—The Chairman, in referring to the depreciation of the plant and its continued efficiency, although using but few words, has covered the ground so completely that he leaves but little for one to add to that which he has already said. In these days of improvements and progress, the machinery of an electric lighting plant soon becomes obsolete, requiring constant scrapping and renewal, for which ample provision must be constantly made. As a very old as well as a large shareholder in this company, I venture to express the hope that the present policy of our directors and agents, of making liberal annual provision for maintaining an up-to-date plant, will not be departed from. With these few words I beg to second, with pleasure, the Chairman's proposal that the report and accounts be adopted.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pemberton proposed and Mr. McCubbin seconded that the appointment of Sir Paul Chater as a director be confirmed.

Agreed.

On the motion of Mr. Mackie, seconded by Mr. Ozorio, the retiring directors, Messrs. G. H. Medhurst and J. W. C. Bonnar, were re-elected to the directorate.

Mr. Terry proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and R. C. Edwards as auditors.

Mr. Silva seconded.

Carried nom. con.

The Chairman:—That's all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance.—Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow and can be had on application.

LICENSEE IN TROUBLE.

POLICE PROSECUTION.

William Krater, of the "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," was summoned Tuesday morning before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, for unlawfully permitting a woman to entertain customers, by playing a piano in the bar room on the evening of the 17th inst.

Evidence given on behalf of the police was to the effect that the defendant's daughter was seen, at 10 p.m. on the date in question, playing the piano in the public bar of the hotel. There was a British soldier inside the enclosure, sitting at the side of the instrument, and singing, fusing, as he did so, the customers in the bar. This went on for five or ten minutes, and was seen through the door from the opposite side of the street. Defendant's daughter left the piano after a time, and emerged from the house and, together with her father and mother, went off in rickshaws.

The witness, who gave the above evidence, was asked if there were any people in the bar. He replied that there were about eight.

Mr. Gardiner (defending)—Are you sure of the time?—A bout.

And the piano you said she was playing, facing the street?—No, just beside the Eastern door.

Were there any musicians?—None at the time. I have noticed them before.

Mon musicians?—Yes.

You say the girl was actually sitting down playing?—Yes.

For how long?—About ten minutes.

Did she have any music in front of her?—I did not notice it.

Did you go in and call the defendant's attention?—No I did not.

Mr. Gardiner—Will your Worship allow me to see my client, and I would ask for a remand for that purpose.

His Worship—You should go on with the case now.

Mr. Gardiner—I may have to call evidence.

His Worship—The summons is a week old.

Mr. Gardiner—I was only instructed yesterday afternoon, and know nothing of the facts.

At this stage his Worship granted leave for half an hour.

After the adjournment, the defendant was put in the box, and said he was the licensee of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle.

His daughter was over 13 years of age, and studied at the Convent. She is only a beginner, and cannot play very well on the piano. She practices sometimes in the day in the bar. On the day mentioned his daughter did not play. He had a musician for the last ten years, and on the night mentioned the musician was present.

His Worship—Were you in the bar all night?—Yes.

Was the piano played on that night?—Yes.

Was your daughter in the bar on the 17th inst.?—I cannot say; she goes in and out.

Further evidence was called, and his Worship remanded the hearing so as to enable the defendant to call the pianist.

THE PLAGUE.

OUTBREAK IN FATSHAN.

The plague at Fatshan, on the increase, and in Tai Koo Moo, the daily report of deaths is alarming. The cause of this disease is due to the insanitary condition of the place, where garbage and refuse are freely scattered in the streets.

MARINE COURT.

BEFORE COM. O. W. BECKWITH, R.N.

Tuesday afternoon's sitting was occupied by the hearing of a charge preferred by Sergeant Sutton against Captain Valentine of the s.s. Heungshan, alleging that the latter had failed to observe the rules of the road.

Defendant said he pleaded guilty, with extenuating circumstances.

Police sergeant Sutton, No. 101, said that at 8.10 a.m. on the 16th inst., he was on duty on No. 1 Police launch steering in the Central fairway, from east to west. He saw the defendant's craft on his port bow, steaming from south to north, entering the southern fairway. Witness blew a long blast but no notice was taken and in order to avoid an immediate collision witness had to stop his engines. He had not done so, his craft would have been cut clean in two. The Heungshan was under helm and was swinging her stern round slightly at the time.

The magistrate: Did you call on her to stop?—No Sir.

Defendant, in the box said, that on the day in question, he left the Canton wharf at about 8 a.m., bound Chekwan. Shortly after clearing the wharf, there was a naval launch in the Southern fairway and in order to pass her, he ported his helm.

Then he saw the police launch just clearing a Jardine steamer. He could not take the middle channel because of two junks under sail, who were crossing the fairway on his port side. Witness could not stop his ship on a flood tide, because he might have been carried down on to the China Merchants' buoy. However he starboarded his helm, went into the northern fairway. According to his No. 2 pilot, the Heungshan passed the launch quite 200 feet away. At no time did he think there was any risk of a collision.

Questioned by the magistrate defendant did not make a signal on his whistle when he starboarded his helm.

After reminding him of the rules the magistrate said:—Do you think these rules are made for fun or what?—No certainly not.

Sergt. Wills, who was on the police launch with Sergt. Sutton, gave corroborative evidence. He denied defendant's assertion, that there were any Chinese junks in the fair way. There would undoubtedly have been a collision if the police launch had not been stopped. As it was the Heungshan only passed by about 15 yards.

Defendant said he wanted to make a further statement and in doing so reiterated his allegation that two junks were sailing across the fairway. He starboarded his helm but neglected to give the signal.

The chief officer of the Heungshan, Mr. Alexander Galt, said that he was on the fore'side when his boat left the wharf. The Heungshan ported to avoid a black launch and they were on the starboard helm when they passed the police craft which was about 50 yards away.

The magistrate in dismissing the case addressed a strong caution to the defendant, urging upon him the paramount necessity of giving signal when starboarding his helm to pass another vessel.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The following are the scores made in the 6th and last shoot for the cups presented by Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G.

A CLASS.

T. Hamilton..... 33 p. 2—35.

A. Watson..... 33 p. 2—35.

R. Stewart..... 33 Ser.—33.

L. G. Bird..... 30 p. 2—32.

A. Calvert..... 29 p. 3—32.

G. Gibson..... 28 p. 4—32.

B CLASS.

E. Hearl..... 31 p. 3—34.

E. B. Ayris..... 28 p. 3—31.

S. Kelly..... 28 p. 3—31.

A. Mackenzie..... 28 p. 1—20.

G. H. Wakeman..... 20 p. 3—20.

C CLASS.

J. Hutchings..... 28 p. 7—35.

J. S. Miller..... 20 p. 5—34.

P. T. Lambie..... 25 p. 9—34.

A. C. Franklin..... 29 p. 4—33.

TWO EMPORIUMS.

HONGKONG AND THE PHILIPPINES.

WHAT THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY WILL DO.

"Within eighteen months from this date the Canton-Kowloon Railway will be carrying thousands of tons of freight from and to Hongkong."

This is the opinion of a keen observer who is now in this port to study commercial conditions.

To a representative of the "Telegraph" he gave his views on the situation. He thinks that Hongkong at the present moment is being ousted by Manila. The ocean lines, the German, the Blue Funnel, the American, are deserting this port for the islands. The great volume of the transshipment trade has been transplanted from here to Manila, and while Hongkong still holds premier place, it will not be long, under present conditions, before she finds herself in an evil state. "The Canton-Kowloon Railway will prove your saviour," said our informant, who for obvious reasons wishes his name unknown. "This line will link Hongkong with the undeveloped stupendous resources of the interior of China. It opens up the whole country from Kowloon to Peking, and beyond."

"The Philippines have taken your transshipment trade, or are taking it; this railway will bring to you a far more valuable commerce, which will also benefit the Philippines."

"The twenty odd miles of railway under your direction is almost valueless in itself; as a magnet for trade it's worth is incalculable. It will carry to your wharves the merchandise of central China; will take from them the goods that China needs. The volume of shipment in your fine harbour, now lessened by the competition of the islands, will be increased enormously to carry to and from Hongkong the articles which are to travel over the Canton-Kowloon Railway."

"I do not think the natural differences which will arise between the British and Chinese sections are insurmountable. The British line is not in my opinion to be run purely as a railway, but rather as a feeder to the harbour, and, therefore, the British authorities will agree freely to whatever suggestions are made by the authorities of the Chinese section, who hold the keys to the door of enormous wealth."

"The Philippines will benefit by the Canton-Kowloon Railway because the islands can do with much that China produces which can be rapidly brought south from Hongkong. We need flour. We have use for skins and a thousand other articles, which will need the transports from your port which you now lack."

"The two greatest emporiums of trade in the East are Hongkong and Manila. The former has naturally suffered by the rise of the American port, but its new activity, to be inaugurated in September next, when the railway opens, will bring it back to its old glory and at the same time help the Philippines to take the place which they deserve in the world's commerce."

"To let the imagination dwell on this picture is to conjure up an endless stream of trade from and to the rich provinces which lie in such close proximity to you. The wagons of the railway would groan under the weight of the wheat or flour which the islands need were the agriculturists of Kwangtung, Szechuen and the Yangtze Valley to grow the cereal."

"I might enumerate a thousand things that will reach the sea over the Kowloon Railway, but I think I have said enough to illustrate my opinion that Hongkong and Manila are not in reality rivals, but mutual beneficiaries of the Canton-Kowloon Railway."

On Tuesday night, April 4th, a rail was removed from the line nearly Dinajore, and as a result a passenger train was wrecked. One Indian was killed, and five Europeans were seriously injured, including Major Kirkwood, the Cantonment Magistrate. Mrs. Kirkwood, and Miss Walling. The authorities now admit that a similar attempt was made last month to wreck a train in the same district.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(From "N.O. Daily News.")

THE INTERNATIONAL LOAN.

Peking, April 18.—The Currency Loan agreement between the syndicate representing Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany on the one hand and China on the other, was signed on Saturday. The loan is for £10,000,000; it carries interest at five per cent, and the issue price is 95. The security consists of first charges on ample provincial revenues. Thirty per cent of the amount is intended for the development of industries in Manchuria, and the balance for the reform of the currency. China receives £1,000,000 now and a similar amount when the international group approves of the silver currency scheme and the manner in which the expenditure in Manchuria is carried out. The remainder is payable in October, if many details which have not yet been arranged are then agreed upon. The contract does not mention supervision, which has been arranged merely by a note from H. E. Sheng Kung-pao, Minister for Posts and Communications, to Mr. W. J. Calhoun, United States Minister in Peking, requesting the latter to appoint a supervisor, who will most probably be a Dutelman. Failing a satisfactory neutral representative, the supervisor will probably be an Englishman. China will pay the Banks one-half per cent commission. The currency scheme provides for very gradual circulation of the new coinage. The contract apparently leaves a wide field for future complications.

EAST-AND-WEST.

Peking, April 18.—The Dowager Empress and the Emperor briefly and formally received Lady Jordan, doyenne of the Diplomatic Corps, eleven ladies from the various Legations, and four others, in the Haiyun Hall of the Winter Palace. The Dowager Empress was most gracious. The Emperor, who was clad in a mandarin dress and was in the best of health, was filled with astonishment at the strange visitors. After luncheon the unique honour of an inspection of the Dowager Empress's private apartments was allowed. The event has created a pleasant impression.

MANCHURIA.

Peking, April 20.—H. E. Hsi Liang has been relieved of the post of Viceroy of Manchuria. He is succeeded by Chao Erh-hsen, the able Viceroy of Szechuan, who is given the special rank of an Imperial Commissioner combined with the post of Tartar General of the Three Provinces. He is thus given wide powers and direct and unchecked control over the military and civil officials of the whole of Manchuria.

AN ALLEGED PLOT.

Peking, April 20.—Sixty suspected revolutionaries, who are believed to be friends of the assassin of the Canton Tartar General Fu Chi and to be followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have been arrested in Peking since Monday. The prisoners, who are chiefly Cantonese or natives of the province of Chihli, include a leading actor and several persons interested in businesses with foreign partners. The incident is being widely discussed.

PIRATES ABROAD.

WEST RIVER INFESKED.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent)

Canton, April 22.

The piracy in the waters of Young Kiang is becoming more rampant daily, and the pirating of junks and launches is of frequent occurrence. The pirates are armed with several hundreds of quick firing guns, besides a number of cannon. They get a large quantity of arms and ammunition from captured craft.

The waters are now almost deserted, owing to the presence of these daring sea robbers.

The Chamber of Commerce in Young Kiang has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy saying that the robbers are unbearable, and the trade is disorganised. They asked the Viceroy to despatch the gunboat Kwong Kang to these waters to patrol for some months in order to get rid of these pests.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber Thursday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided. There were also present:—

Hon. Mr. C. Clementi (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General).

Hon. Capt. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. H. Keswick.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Mr. R. H. Crofton (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.

Before the business of the agenda was commenced Mr. C. Montague Ede took the oath as a member of Council in place of Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, who has left for home.

The Colonial Secretary said he requested the permission of the Council to resume the discussion of the resolution which was down in the Council's orders for the day.

It would be remembered that it was a recommendation that the sum of \$12,501.59 should be advanced to the railway during the current year for the construction of Kowloon Canton railway.

He looked forward confidently to the support of hon. members to pass the resolution because it covered the cost of completion and of constructing the Fanning branch and the construction of additional rolling stock and was a saving of \$74,500.11 on the estimate presented to the Council and accepted without demur when it was brought up in April of last year.

It would be unnecessary for him to refer to the remarks made at the last meeting by the hon. member who represented the Chamber of Commerce, who said he doubted whether there were other railways except one or two, in South America, which had cost so much money.

He, the hon. member, remarked that the British section of the line was run over simple ground, and made the statement that it was not necessary for a railway of only 22 miles to have two repair workshops and two large staffs.

He, the speaker, could not allow, so many mis-statements to be made without the least protest, and on the question of workshops he would draw the hon. member's attention to a letter which appeared in the "Hongkong Telegraph."

After quoting the letter at some length the speaker congratulated the writer of the letter, and pointed out that it would be impracticable to transport engines and rolling stock across the harbour every time they needed repair.

Choice was either to have repairing workshops of their own or give the monopoly of repair to another firm. That they would all agree would not be sound business. He could hardly believe his ears when he heard the hon. gentleman speak of the land, over which the line was laid, as simple. He would ask him to come with himself (the speaker) for a walk from Kowloon to the Lowu over the central line of the railway. He had brought with him, and laid upon the table, reports of progress and plans of the section of the railway, and he would invite their attention to them. They would then see that it was run on arduous and difficult ground, involving as it did, five tunnels, 49 bridges and culverts, many heavy cuttings and high banks running along an exposed foreshore. If those were required on simple ground he was of opinion that a railway could not be run across rugged country that could pay. His Excellency had explained in Feb'y, 1908, and on June 10, 1910, that Mr. Bruce's figures were in no sense definite. Mr. Bruce was to decide what course the railway should take, and he decided that it should be the Beacon Hill route. There it was that his work ended. Mr. Eves in June, 1907, estimated the cost of the section at over eight million dollars, and

this was revised in 1909, and it then came to over eleven million dollars. The cost had now been finally revised and estimated at \$12,296,929. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce doubted whether any railway in the world with the exception of one or two in South America had ever cost so much. He arrived at the figure by taking the revised estimate, and dividing it by 22, the length of the line in miles, giving him a cost of \$558,951 per mile. However, it must be remembered that in the cost was included the expense of a number of sidings at the terminus, besides the erection of buildings, and he did not consider it quite an adequate method of ascertaining the cost per mile. He had been informed by the manager of the Chinese section that the probable capital cost of the Chinese section, which was 89 miles long and was run through what might be called simple country, would be \$15,500,000, and therefore the cost of the whole of the line from Kowloon to Canton would then amount to \$27,796,929 for one hundred and eleven miles, or an average cost of \$250,442 per mile—by no means an incredible sum. Finally the speaker said he had consulted Mr. Lindsay who had given him the following figures and comments:—Cost of the Beacon Hill line \$455.28 per foot, moderate; average cost of the other four double line tracks, \$170.74 per foot, very cheap; cost of reclamation 65 cents, also very cheap.

Mr. Hewett said he understood that in the main they had been merely carrying on something, but in view of the importance of that question four unofficial members met on the subject. They had discussed the question very fully in view of the statements that had been put before them by the present engineer. He now spoke on behalf of those members, and it was their opinion that it was not necessary for the railway of the length of the Kowloon-Canton railway to have complete workshops. They had another discussion the other day and they still maintained that. They were prepared to admit that it may be necessary to have some workshops, but not complete workshops. At one time the estimate was 9,000,000 dollars, the estimate now stood at 12,300,000 dollars and even that did not include the cost of the Kowloon railway station. That sum would have been still further increased by a quarter of a million dollars had it not been for a very lucky chance the Government got of keeping down that sum. Another point which he agreed upon was that the expense of the railway had very largely exceeded the estimate which was a carefully prepared and a most reliable one. They came to consider that the mistake was made by His Excellency's predecessor, for which His Excellency nor any other official was responsible. It was a mistake that the contract was not put out in the first place to some reliable railway construction firm. It is quite possible, and he was quite prepared to admit and believe, that if an inquiry had been made the estimate put forward may not have been so large. If the railway had been constructed by a proper company rather than by every day work—departmental work—they would have got their railway much quicker and at less cost. Another difficulty admitted by His Excellency's predecessor was that the construction of a railway of that sort was difficult of supervision. For those reasons the unofficial members still seemed to consider that it would have been better had the work been carried out by contract. Another question. Over and above the cost of the railway which now would cost over 12,000,000 dollars, this sum excluded the cost of the terminal station, and a sum of 7-1.2 lacs had also been incurred by the ratepayers for land, which at the moment was not required, and that possibly of the 30 or 40 acres of land resumed by the Government a good deal may have to be disposed of later on. That was one of the reasons why his colleagues agreed with him in the objection to the manner in which expenditure on the railway had been piled up, and they considered the Government had invested an undue amount of money for resuming land, purchasing land, which now they did

not want, and in retaining an undue area. Ratepayers' money had been sunk in the land, and later on as His Excellency pointed out last Thursday, that it was not unreasonable to suppose that the government would do their best in order to get the best profit. What use would the land be put to? The bulk of the land, he took it, could only be used for wharves and godowns. His Excellency had most carefully pointed out that it was the last wish he had in his mind to compete with existing interests, such as Holt's Wharves, the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, the Star Ferry Company, which had all gone to build up that section of the trade of the colony. His Excellency went on to say that "I may say at once that the Government has no idea of building either wharves or godowns on that reclamation, unless and until the development of the railway will justify its extension." He (the hon. member), hoped, and he sincerely believed it would not be many years before the railway developed. The railway would develop by leaps and bounds, but that did not necessarily mean that the trade of the colony would develop to the same extent. They all knew that a lot of money had been expended by ratepayers of the colony on wharves, godowns, &c. These people were large ratepayers. As they knew very well the trade in the Far East had been depressed in the past years. Trade had also changed. There was not the large demand for wharves and godowns which was the case in the past. Merchants appeared to be content to go from hand to mouth with their stocks, and the consequence was that for some years past, the supply was in excess of the demand in the colony, and personally he was afraid—of course he may be wrong—but he was afraid that it would be a considerable time before all the godowns now in the existence were fully required for the use of the trade of the colony. In the first place, continued the hon. member they had sunk an undue amount of money on purchasing property and retaining property, that would probably be disposed of. The remarks he had made covered the points which were discussed by himself and three colleagues, and which they decided should be put before the Council. There were other questions debated, but he would not deal with them that afternoon. He would have preferred to have taken his seat at that stage, but in view of the personal attack which the Hon. Colonial Secretary had thought fit to make upon him, he felt bound to reply. He was speaking for himself, and he was speaking on his own responsibility and without the consent of his colleagues, although he noted they may endorse a good deal of what he said. The hon. member spoke of the attack made by the Colonial Secretary, and said that he had travelled the New Territory long before the Colonial Secretary came to Hongkong.

Hon. Mr. Pollock said it had always been for him a painful duty to disassociate himself in any way from any of his unofficial colleagues and more especially was that the case with his friend the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce. But the hon. member made a statement at the meeting of the Council on Thursday last which he (the speaker) thought it his duty to challenge because he felt that although the hon. member had stated that he never did intend in the least to cast any reflection upon the efficiency of the railway staff, he, Mr. Pollock, felt that the words actually used were calculated to convey an interpretation upon them. What the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce said on Thursday last was that "the cost was some 100 to 150 per cent. more than the original estimate." He (Mr. Pollock) confessed that he thought the statement would convey to anybody reading it the meaning that originally the then engineers in charge of the railway had solemnly drawn out a full estimate of the proposed work and that the estimate had been exceeded by 100 to 150 per cent. Looking back over the pages of Hansard one found that the original estimate, as the hon. member called it, called for the sake of convenience Bruce's estimate, was not an estimate in the ordinary sense of the term. It was

not an estimate at all. His Excellency had yearly addressed the Council upon the subject of this railway and, as long ago as 6th February, 1908, stated very clearly that Mr. Bruce's estimate was only a rough one. That point appeared still more clearly later on in His Excellency's two speeches to Council, on 13th May and 10th June, 1909. In the latter speech His Excellency showed how very rough the so-called estimate of Mr. Bruce was; in fact His Excellency described it as being rather in the nature of a preliminary survey than an estimate and omitted altogether very important and expensive items connected with the railway. On the 13th May, 1909, on His Excellency's direction, there was laid on the table an estimate revising the estimate made by Mr. Eves in June, 1907, which showed roughly speaking a grand total of eleven million dollars. Therefore, when the meeting of 10th June, 1909, was held unofficial members had had in their hands for some four weeks not merely Mr. Eves' estimate of June, 1907, but also the revised estimate laid on the table on 13th May, 1909. At that meeting as the hon. Colonial Secretary had pointed out, Hon. Mr. Stewart said that the idea, which apparently had obtained some credence in the colony at that time, that we were paying far too much for this railway, ought to be dissipated by His Excellency. The hon. Mr. Stewart appeared to have been at that time the only unofficial member who offered any criticism of Mr. Eves' revised estimate of eleven million dollars and he apparently arrived at the conclusion that, although they all deplored the increase in the estimate, a satisfactory explanation had been given by His Excellency. He (Mr. Pollock) could not find that any unofficial member dissented from that view and hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce was among those present on that occasion. Again, turning to the debate in Council on 21st October, 1909, five months after Mr. Eves' revised estimate of eleven millions, he found that the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce had been entrusted by the unofficial members with the task of criticising the speech of His Excellency the Governor and the general policy of the government, and he (Mr. Pollock) found that he criticized at some length, his remarks occupying nearly seven columns of Hansard, but Mr. Pollock was unable to find any criticism made by his honourable friend upon the question of the railway policy or administration. As far as he could gather from the remarks fallen from the lips of the hon. member of the Chamber of Commerce, the only criticism that could be levelled against the government, was that they were in possession of more land than was required by the railway at the present moment. The fact that the two ends of the line met in Beacon Hill tunnel at different gradients to an exact inch, was just what they should have expected of competent British railway engineers. He put this forward as proof that the engineers in charge were competent men. They knew their business. The Colonial Secretary had admitted that an error of judgment had been made with regard to the bridges, but looking at the work as a whole, although he (Mr. Pollock) was of the opinion that it had cost a great deal more than any of them would wish, they had got, in fact, good value for their money, and he might say, in view of the figures put before them by His Excellency at the last meeting, that the prospects of the railway appeared to be a good deal better than was originally anticipated. With regard to the working agreement with the Chinese government he felt that their Chinese friends very readily appreciate the importance of economical working, and would in the end come round to His Excellency's point of view on the subject.

His Excellency then wound up the debate and the recommendation was passed.

The annual race for the Brown challenge cup will take place at 5 p.m. on Saturday, April 29th. Course—from Corinthian Yacht Club to Fenwick's New Wharf. Judges—Lieut. Paris, R.G.A., and Mr. Thornhill.

FORBIDDEN GROUND.

NEW MOTOR REGULATIONS.

An extraordinary Government Gazette, published Wednesday contains the regulations, made by the Governor in Council under section 7 of the Vehicles Regulation Ordinance 1909, which have been formulated to take the place of those made in the years 1901, 1907, 1908 and 1910.

Among others, there are the following interesting provisions: No vehicle propelled by a motor shall be ridden or driven in the following places (unless with the special written permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, every such permission to be limited to the vehicle, street or road and day or days therein specified):—

- (a.) The Hill District as defined by the Rating Ordinance, 1901.
- (b.) Bowen Road.
- (c.) Kennedy Road.
- (d.) Glenside.
- (e.) The streets or roads in the City of Victoria within the district bounded as follows:—

On the North: the South side of Queen's Road from Garden Road to Pokfulam Road.

On the South: the North side of Lower Albert Road to its junction with Wyndham Street, thence the North side of Wyndham Street to its junction with Arbuthnot Road, thence the West side of Arbuthnot Road to its junction with Caine Road, thence the North side of Caine Road and Bonham Road to Pokfulam Road.

On the East: the West side of Garden Road from Lower Albert Road to Queen's Road Central.

On the West: the East side of Pokfulam Road from Queen's Road West to Bonham Road.

Provided that such vehicles may use the following route within the above prohibited district along Hollywood Road from Arbuthnot Road to Lyndhurst Terrace, Wellington Street and D'Agular Street to Queen's Road Central and "vice versa."

Further amendments make the fee, payable for a motor car, \$24 per annum, and a new regulation provides for the carrying of a number board at the back and a suitable lamp for its illumination.

THE PLAGUE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 25.

Some time ago the prefect of Lui Chow telegraphically reported to the Canton Viceroy that an epidemic of bubonic plague was raging there, and many dead bodies from this scourge had been dumped in the streets.

The prefect further begged that a sum of money should be sent to him from the Treasury in order to defray the expenses incurred in carrying out sanitary measures, and that medical men be sent there to combat the plague.

H. E. the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to allow the prefect Tls. 1000 for this purpose. His Excellency has also instructed the Taotai of the Constabulary to despatch medical men from the Kiang Wah Hospital to combat this disease.

HONGKONG CORONATION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Coronation sub-committee was held in the Chief Justice's Chambers on Monday. Mr. C. H. Ross presided and the others present were: Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs F. H. Armstrong, G. Balloch, C. Montague Ede, Ho Fook, W. Logan, G. F. Medhurst, N. J. Stabb and Ng Hon Tsz.

Arrangements were made for the collection of subscriptions, and it was decided to invite the following to become members on the sub-committee, viz., the Editors of the four daily newspapers, past and present members of the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital and Po Leung Kuk, Messrs. Chan Kong Yue, Chiu Chan Sam and Sui Un Fui.

A total of \$875,708.925 gold has been invested in twenty-one years by foreign interests in Mexico outside of the mining industry.

PIONEER'S STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

BORNEO MANAGER INTERVIEWED.

By the steamer Borneo, Mr. J. T. Edwards, manager of a big tobacco and rubber estate, returns to Borneo, after a stay extending over several weeks in Hongkong. There are few men who have undergone such a terrible ordeal as Mr. Edwards; and yesterday he was good enough to relate, to a representative of the "Telegraph," the circumstances which led up to his prolonged stay at the Peak Hospital.

About the middle of December Mr. Edwards and Mr. Skinner were engaged superintending a gang of about thirty men, busy clearing some ground for tobacco and ultimately rubber, when a powerfully built native of Sulu Island rushed on the scene with a huge knife, which had apparently been prepared for the occasion. The first person whom the mad native ran across was the headman. He struck at him but missed, and ran on till he came to Mr. Edwards.

The madman rushed straight at him, and Mr. Edwards just managed to turn round and, by raising his left arm, ward off a blow aimed at his head. With such force was it delivered that the knife completely severed the hand from the arm, and, descending, the fearful weapon cut into his shoulder. Mr. Edwards fell and must have been unconscious for a few minutes. As he regained his senses he heard some one shout in Malay, "Look out." The reason for this warning was not far to seek. The madman was coming back.

Mr. Edwards struggled to his feet and found he had missed his friend, and naturally, as he assured the pressman, it was a matter of great difficulty for him to escape an agile native without aid.

The native, seeing Mr. Edwards, made straight for him again. The injured man endeavoured to escape by running, but that was futile on account of the limited amount of open ground.

Realising that escape was out of the question, and that eventually he would have to come to bay, Mr. Edwards shortened the agony by coming to grips with his assailant. Seeing a piece of wood near by he seized it with his right hand, and managed to ward off several blows. Then he closed with his opponent, and managed to hold him with the help of his bleeding arm.

In the fierce struggle which ensued Mr. Edwards received a severe slash across the left cheek, as well as a blow which has paralyzed several fingers of the right hand. Apparently the man must have become suddenly aware of the enormity of his offence, for, breaking away from Mr. Edwards, he immediately made off.

Mr. Skinner also sustained an attack, receiving a wound in the back, eight inches long, and naturally he was unable to give his comrade any help.

Although this happened at 2 p.m. it was not until midnight that he received medical attendance, having been taken across Darvel Bay in a steam launch.

Asked what became of the man, Mr. Edwards said he was afterwards captured and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The capture itself is interesting, for it was brought about by a very simple ruse. It appears that the miscreant had previously stolen a canoe and was about to flee down the river, when one of Mr. Edwards' gang, a fellow countryman of the assailant, met him, and suggested that as he was going down the stream he would require some provisions. The would-be captor had a house on the river bank, and invited the madman to go there and receive food, insisting that the knife should be left behind as it would frighten his wife. The man seemed amenable to reason and went to the house unarmed, and seizing the opportunity, which thus presented itself, the "false" friend jumped on to the miscreant, and held on till the man was securely tied up by others.

Mr. Edwards is a native of Ireland but has not been home for five years, and has been for twelve years on the island of Sumatra. However, the estate, which he is now on, has only known him six

months. The estate has an acreage of 50,000, 12,000 of which contained the scene of the struggle, while the remainder lay upon the banks of another river.

The land in this district is only just opening up, and naturally, Mr. Edwards had only a small gang with him. He told our representative that it was very difficult to get Javanese coolies, owing to the huge demand in the Straits Settlements and the high prices given upon rubber plantations. They however have some natives who come from the Sulu Archipelago.

Chatting generally, Mr. Edwards, in reply to a question as to why they did not carry arms in such a wild area, said that he looked upon the affair as purely an incident in which an European was attacked. He was attacked probably because there was no one else near the madman. He had never had any trouble in Sumatra, and a revolver would be useless when a white man might be alone, far from any house. Besides, the carrying of a revolver would show a lack of faith in the natives, and they, in turn, would themselves guard against abuse.

CHINA'S NEW NAVAL BASE.

NEAR HAINAN.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 24th.

The Grand Council has just sent an important telegram to the Canton Viceroy regarding the establishment of a naval station at Yu Lam, in the neighbourhood of Hainan. This island is situated in the most southern part of the Chinese possessions. Although it is a solitary and poorly inhabited place, it is in the centre of the sea route used by foreign steamers from Singapore and other places in the south of the Pacific ocean. Last year a certain journal in Europe, while commenting on the sphere of influence over the Chinese Empire by foreign countries, suggested to the two Houses of Senate in the country to which this journal belongs, that no time should be lost in taking possession of the above mentioned island.

The Grand Councilors have for some time felt uneasy about the safety of the island and feared that it might meet with the same fate as Kiaochow and Weihai-wei.

The memorial presented to the Throne by H. E. Shum, the ex-Viceroy of Canton, regarding the fortification of this island, reminds the Grand Councilors that no time should be lost in turning it into a naval station. The Canton Viceroy has been requested to consider the necessity of fortifications being constructed on the island to check the foreign invasion of China on the south of Pacific.

THE SEASON OF FOG.

EXPERIENCE OF A B. & S. BOAT.

The two marine accidents which we have reported recently namely the wreck of the s.s. Asia and the collision of the Kwanglee and Meefoo, were undoubtedly the result of a heavy fog.

The fogs are generally prevalent on the China coast from February to the end of May, and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Nanchang, which came in yesterday, had an unpleasant experience during her voyage south from Newchwang in the usual thick weather.

No fewer than fourteen times was the steamer hove to in order that soundings might be taken. The fog was extremely heavy, and we are told that an accident was difficult to avoid in waters where there is heavy traffic and dangers to navigation.

The officers of the Nanchang found it almost impossible to pick up the well-known land marks, and were naturally greatly concerned for the safety of their vessel in view of the difficult navigation and numerous currents.

The old marine axiom, "When there is a fog, anchor," might be applied with some force to present conditions.

ROYAL VISITORS IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVAL OF SIAM'S HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE.

Shortly before eleven o'clock Wednesday forenoon, the Duke and Duchess of Chakrabongse, who are representing Siam at the forthcoming Coronation celebrations in London in June next, landed at Blakes Pier. Long before the hour at which the landing was expected to be made, a detachment consisting of one hundred men drawn from the 12th Baluchis under one British and three native officers awaited the arrival of the distinguished visitors, but almost at the last moment word was sent round that the landing was to be a purely private affair and the detachment had perforce to make their way back to Kowloon. Shortly before ten o'clock, Captain Agge, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, proceeded on board the liner on which the distinguished couple travelled to Hongkong to bring them on shore. On the pier itself, Sir Paul Cluter, C.M.G., Consul to Siam, awaited the arrival of the Royal visitors.

Just before eleven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess stepped ashore from the Government tender Victoria and were met on landing by Sir Paul Cluter. Outside the pier, chairs from Government House were in readiness to take the visitors to Government House but the latter entered a motor-car supplied by the Dragon Cycle Depot prior to proceeding to Government House. The car made a tour through Shau-ki-wan, on to the Race Course and back to Sir Paul Cluter's office. Afterwards, the distinguished couple proceeded to Government House, where His Excellency, with his usual open hospitality, placed the premises at the disposal of his distinguished guests.

The men-of-war in harbour dressed ship in honour of the occasion.

At one o'clock an official luncheon, very largely attended, was given at Government House. His Excellency the Governor proposed The King, and The King of Siam, and His Royal Highness Prince Chakrabongse proposed King George V. and his Representatives in the Crown Colonies.

ECHO OF A FAILURE.

HONGKONG-MANILA BANKING CONCERN.

Mr. C. W. O'Brien, one of the leading lawyers of Manila, is at present in Hongkong in connection with the failure last autumn of the Hongkong and Manila, Yuen-sheung Exchange and Trading Company Ltd.

It will be remembered that during the financial crisis last year this concern failed for about one million dollars. It did a large exchange and loaning business among the Chinese, and the shareholders—all Chinese—were equally divided between here and Manila. The assets will pay sixty to seventy per cent. of the debts.

The Manila side of the business was carried out with care, and it is to investigate the local books that Mr. O'Brien is here. Mr. Lau Chu Pak is the official liquidator.

The former chairman of this concern Mr. Ng Li Hing gave fifty thousand dollars to the endowment fund of the Hongkong University, for the Chair of Medicine.

It is probable that the concern will be proved to have suffered like so many others in the slump in trade during the period.

GAMBLING IN MACAO.

A rumour has obtained currency in Canton that H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy, has succeeded in coming to an arrangement with the Macao government for the total suppression of gambling in Macao.

It is reported that the Canton Viceroy has agreed to pay the Macao government \$200,000 annually as compensation for the loss of revenue due to the suppression of gambling.

The Assaye left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday at 9 p.m. and is due here on the 28th inst. at 8 a.m.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE "CAT."

A FORM OF VENGEANCE.

The Criminal Assizes were opened Monday morning, before the Chief Justice.

His Lordship, in opening the Assizes, addressed the Grand Jury at some length on the introduction of the "Cat." He said that in England there was a custom for the judges, when opening an assize, to discuss or mention to the grand jury any questions of importance pertaining to the administration of the criminal law. That custom did not exist here, but he thought it was his duty to take that occasion to refer to them, and through them to the community at large, the very important amendments to the criminal law, which the legislature had introduced. Firstly there was the abolition of minimum penalties. The idea of minimum penalties was a barbarous one, and was abolished some time ago in England. It was now abolished in the Colony. While the legislature had recognised the necessity for leniency, it had also recognised the necessity for increasing the stringency of the law in certain cases. The "cat" had been introduced for certain offences and the court was now authorized to administer the cat.

The Acting-Attorney General, The second reading has not been passed.

The Chief Justice, continuing, accepted the correction of the Acting Attorney-General, and remarked that punishment involved three things. Firstly, the reform of the criminal, secondly the deterring of others and thirdly, underlying those, the rarely expressed old Hebrew theory of vengeance. If the law did not deter others from committing crimes, the legislature was justified in having recourse to vengeance. The cat was an old established form of vengeance known to the criminal law. It had been long disused, because it had been generally felt that it had not been in consonance with English nations. The Secretary of State had sanctioned the amendment and he had little doubt it would pass. There were three stages in the Administration of criminal law—three persons; three interests involved. First there was the legislature, which created the law, secondly the judge, who enforced the law and thirdly the jury on whom the judge depended for the finding of the facts. He specially wanted to take that opportunity of remarking on what he frequently found in juries. Juries mistook the functions which the principles of the English law gave them. That was the giving prisoners the benefit of the doubt. He had known prisoners escape when they were manifestly guilty, because when the case had been put to the jury, and they had been told not to convict if there were a doubt, they had seemed to be impregnated with the idea that there was a doubt. Again with regard to the use of the cat, the legislature would enforce it, and it remained with the jury to help the judges to put this salutary law into action.

MARTIAL SPIRIT ABROAD

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, April 25.

The students have received a telegram from men educated abroad regarding the partition of China, and held a meeting on Sunday last in the Canton School Union Hall. Representatives from the Taotai of the Canton School Union Hall, the Canton Viceroy and other officials for a supply of guns and ammunition for the purpose of carrying out drills preparatory for the organization of the corps.

The object of the meeting was to discuss a scheme for the formation of territorial corps among the students, to save China from ruin at this critical moment. All present were in favour of the scheme, and agreed that a petition should be sent to the Canton Viceroy and other officials for a supply of guns and ammunition for the purpose of carrying out drills preparatory for the organization of the corps.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Mo I. Messer, was one of the passengers going home by the Kamo Maru.

"S.O.S." "S.O.S."

FIRST WIRELESS MESSAGES RECEIVED FROM WRECKED ASIA.

AMERICA MARU RAUES TO HELP.

EUROPEAN MISSING.

"On Finger Rock." This was the first wireless message from the wrecked Asia received by the America Maru, which arrived in port at 6 o'clock Wednesday. It was received by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's boat on Sunday last at 8.15 a.m., many miles north of the scene of the disaster.

Then in rapid succession came the messages: "Asia on Finger Rock." "We are on the Rock. Help. S.O.S. (the wireless code for 'Distress')." "Asia, S.O.S., S.O.S. Am ashore. Help. Immediat."

The America Maru was then in a dense fog going dead slow, but on receipt of this cry from the distressed vessel increased her speed to 15.14 knots, heading direct for the scene of the disaster.

The fog lifted soon after for a time, but again came down more dense than before. Some five miles north of the Rock the America Maru dropped her anchors. It would have been madness to proceed under the circumstances. She rode in about fourteen fathoms.

The America ran into clear weather on Monday morning at 5.30, and shortly afterwards "spoke" the Shao-shing. News of the wreck was given her by that vessel, which then had on board part of the passengers and crew and the mails of the wrecked. The America Maru steamed slowly on and dropped anchor off the Asia. A boat was lowered under the command of the Chief Officer, and six of the Asia's crew were picked up from a sampan.

They stated that a European member of the crew was missing.

The wreck lies high and dry from amidships, with a heavy list to port. The deck is at an angle of nearly fifty degrees and it is impossible to walk on it.

The pictures that we have seen show the vessel covering under the towering Finger Rock, submerged from stern to funnel, her bows pointing high into the air. Her No. 2 hold is completely flooded, and there never was the slightest hope of saving her.

One cannot but be impressed by the photographs and the water-colour painting of the wreck. The great liner is crushed, puny, under the huge, cruel rock at whose foot she lies.

From under its cruel peaks, the sea beating against the hapless vessel, crowded with humanity, came flashing through the fog-laden air, the poignant cry for help: "S.O.S. S.O.S. S.O.S." "Distress! Distress! Distress! And the two vessels who came to the rescue, themselves under the hand of God in that darkened sea, splendidly answered the call.

It is a picture of the brutal forces of nature and the mitigating charity of science.

One can easily imagine the feelings of those on board when that over-whelming, inanimate mass destroyed their floating home. And then came the swarming sampans from adjacent islands and even from the mainland. They came in hundreds, ready for plunder or salvage, and it speaks well for the officers and crew of the Asia, as well as for those of the Shao-shing, that passengers, mails and baggage were safely transhipped. We trust that the missing European member of the crew will turn up safe and sound.

We cannot speak too highly of the gallantry and capability of all concerned, and our sincere sympathy goes out to the Captain of the Asia in this disaster to his vessel. He has lost her in a fog that, we are told, has seldom been equalled for density. The America Maru sighted only one vessel from the time she left Shanghai until she "spoke" the Shao-shing and the officers were utterly unable to see beyond the fog's edge. It was a case of blind man's bluff, complicated by strong cross currents.

We are given to understand that the wireless operator on H.M.S. Tamar "picked up" messages from the wrecked Asia early Monday morning and

after the American warships had received similar messages. A Marconi station on a prominent point on the outside of the harbour would doubtless have obtained earlier news of the wreck.

SERIOUS BANKRUPTCY CHARGE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

This afternoon the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a jury had before them the case of Lam Chung. This person was charged with falsifying his books, in several cases, with intent to defraud his creditors, he having filed his petition in bankruptcy. It was alleged that the falsifications complained of were made both prior to, and after filing his petition.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Acting Attorney General, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Potter defended.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Alabaster said that the prisoner started business in Hongkong, four years ago, in partnership with another, as an exporter to America, Australia and Canada. After a year's working the partner left and prisoner continued the business on his own account.

He closed the business about Feb. 9th, 1910 and on March 11th he filed his petition in bankruptcy, in which he stated that he had assets amounting to \$26,000 and liabilities totalling \$22,000. On April 5th of the same year the landlord put in a distress upon the prisoner's goods, for rent, and among other things, seized some books relating to the prisoner's business. These books, thirty-two in number, were handed over to the Official Receiver, and as a result of his investigation these charges were now made. Detailing some of the falsifications complained of was an entry in his ledger acknowledging the receipt of a draft for 720 taels from a Company in Portland, U.S.A. The entry in the book stated that the draft was received on the tenth day of the tenth moon, when it could be proved that he actually received it on the eighth day of the eighth moon.

This was found out because in another account prisoner calculated the interest due on the draft from the latter date. Other false entries included one in his cash book, acknowledging the receipt of an amount a fortnight before he actually received it. Finally Mr. Alabaster suggested that the reason for these falsifications was that the prisoner had destroyed the original books, and made others for the purposes of his petition. Some delay was caused in Mr. Alabaster's speech, and he explained that he was looking up the charges with which he was to proceed.

Mr. Potter:—There were forty charges at the police court, and all but four have been withdrawn.

Mr. Fletcher, deputy official receiver, said that after considerable difficulty, he succeeded in getting from the defendant the names of firms abroad, to whom he had consigned goods. However he absolutely refused to provide addresses, and witness was only able to get into communication with one firm. The assets of the defendant were not sufficient to pay the expenses of the bankruptcy.

Mr. Potter:—It is not uncommon for people in this colony to file their petitions and you oppose them because they have no assets?—Sometimes.

Case proceeding.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

LARGE QUANTITIES LEAVING HONGKONG.

Very large quantities of opium have been exported during the last few days from Hongkong to various ports on the China coast.

The dealers are in receipt of a rumour that the Chinese Government intends to greatly increase the duty on the drug, and it is expected that the new tax will come into force at any moment.

It is with a view to avoiding this additional tax that the present shipments are being made.

As our readers are aware Sir John Jordan for some time past has been negotiating with the Chinese Government with a view to lessening the period in which the opium trade is to come to an end.

HELD TO RANSOM.

CHINESE KIDNAPPERS AT WORK.

The latest illustration of the danger of travelling in China on business has just come to hand. Chinese merchants are ever being kidnapped and held up to ransom.

The most recent case is that of a Chinese employed in the comprador department of the shipping firm of Douglas Lapraik and Co. The police have received information that the clerk, who went to his native country, Hui-chow (a village in the Nanhai district) a week ago to "worship at the tombs" has been kidnapped by a gang of robbers. News of the affair was received by the comprador from the mother of the clerk, who says that so far no messages from the robbers nor her son in reference to the amount of ransom desired, have been communicated to her. The clerk is well-known locally; he keeps the Chinese subscription account in connection with the Hongkong University.

We are in a position to supplement the above information by a few facts that we have been able to glean from a prominent Chinese merchant in the Colony.

The gentleman in question on Saturday night sent a telegram to Admiral Li Chun to the effect that Li Ching Hing, alias Li Ki Ching, a native of Sai Cheu, a village in Hui Chow (Huichow) had been kidnapped by a robber. The mother of the victim is at present in the country, while his wife and child are living in Peel St., Hongkong. All his family are in a terrible state of anxiety. Their condition is in fact most pitiable.

The kidnapped man has been in the service of Douglas Lapraik and Co. for twenty years in the capacity of an accountant and lately he was given control of the receipt of subscriptions from the Chinese community of Hongkong for the Hongkong University. He is also connected with trust matters and in various ways occupies responsible positions, so that his absence at this moment is proving a serious inconvenience.

In his telegram the Chinese gentleman stated that he heard, upon good authority, that the local Chinese merchants intended to move in the matter by asking the Government of Hongkong for assistance, but as the crime had been committed in the Admiral's jurisdiction it was thought both wise and necessary to inform the Admiral of the affair at once, with a view to his instituting an investigation immediately. The hope was also expressed in the telegram that every effort should be made to secure future tranquillity. The telegram consisted of over a hundred characters, and stated in conclusion that it was believed that the robber or robbers were demanding the sum of five thousand dollars as ransom.

THE POLICE SYSTEM OF KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI.

In the course of an interview with a prominent Chinese merchant of Hongkong, the latter took the opportunity of making some strong comments on the police system obtaining in Kwangtung. He was of the opinion that it was imperative that the Viceroy should take up the matter at once, and put down crime in the province. The new Viceroy was a man of energy as well as ability and no doubt he was thoroughly capable of altering this state of affairs. The police system should be extended throughout Kwangtung, which is under the sole jurisdiction of the Admiral. If that was done trade would prosper and would naturally redound to the benefit of Hongkong. Outside Canton there were seventy districts, which were altogether 75,000 square miles in area, and here there was no police protection whatever. The new system which had been introduced into Canton had been giving every satisfaction and it was a great pity that that system was not extended to the whole province, whence a great deal of produce came. In face of the frequent instances of blackmail it was only natural that trade must suffer. At present it was totally paralysed. In Kwangtung itself the population consisted of 32,000,000 souls, while that of Kwangsi was eleven millions. Such a dense population urgently needed the most up-to-date police

methods. In conclusion, our informant, who is a native of Hongkong, pointed out that if perfect order could be restored in Kwangtung, as it had been done in Canton, the trade of Hongkong would increase threefold.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

JUDICIAL DECISION ON LEGAL TENDER AGAINST STERLING.

Mr. Justice Eldon's decision in the case of Joaquim and Co., of Kuala Lumpur, against Mr. B. C. N. Knight, of Jebeong, settles the vexed question of what is legal tender against sterling in Perak, states the "Perak Pioneer." The facts of the case were briefly as follows:—Mr. Knight through the agency of Joaquim sold two of his rubber estates for £41,000. Upon completion Joaquim and Co. contended that as the Bank rate of exchange was 2s. 1-1-4d. they had the right to settle at that rate.

Mr. Knight, on the other hand, contended that they must either pay him £41,000 in gold, or Bank of England notes, or give him a sufficient number of dollars to purchase that number of sovereigns, and declined to sign the transfer unless they did so. They yielded to his demand, under protest, and the present action was brought by them to recover the odd farthings which amounted to \$3,000 odd. Mr. Wright Motion appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. R. Howlett for the defendants. Mr. Motion argued that the contract should be continued by the law of custom, which, he suggested, followed the bank rate. Mr. Howlett relied on the Legal Tender Act of 1898, which made sixty dollars legal tender for £7, i.e. 2s. 4d. a dollar, in the State of Perak. After some argument, His Lordship gave judgment for the defendants with costs of action. Plaintiffs' counsel gave notice of appeal.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Fushimi and suite arrived Monday per s.s. "Kamo Maru," on route to England as Representatives of Japan at the Coronation of His Majesty King George V.

Captain Taylor, A.D.C., met the ship on arrival and conveyed His Excellency's invitation of the hospitality of Government House and offered the use of a special train or the "Stanley," if required.

Their Imperial Highnesses, however, declined all invitations as they are travelling incognito. Their suite also were unable to accept any hospitality.

Representatives of the Commodore and Officer Commanding the Troops likewise waited on Their Imperial Highnesses.

THE SUBMARINES.

TAKE A TRIP OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR.

The three submarines which have been added to Hongkong's naval strength left harbour Tuesday for a trial dive outside, and returned this afternoon after very successful exercise.

Each carries fourteen men and two officers, and the crew of one of them never left their craft the whole way out from Portsmouth.

The arrival of the little vessels was eagerly watched by a large number of residents Wednesday, including many of the guests of the Governor at the luncheon at Government House in honour of H.H.R. Prince Chakrabongse.

YACHTING.

The handicap, Hayward Hays, and Gael classes races (for victors and non-boat owning members only, first boat of each class to win a prize) took place on Saturday, in connection with the C.Y.C. The course was:—

Channel Rocks (port), Kowloon Rocks (port), Channel Rocks (starboard), and Cret Rocks (port).

The following boats started: Corrimo, Daisy, (handicap), Dawn, White Rose, Liza (Hayward Hays), Asthore, Dorothy, Beatrice, and Thecla (Gael).

The result was as follows: 1. Daisy (Rose), handicap. 1. Dawn, Hayward Hays. 1. Dorothy (Witball), Gael.

PIRACY IN CANTON.

SEA ROBBERS CAPTURED.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Regarding the piracy in the waters of Young-kiang, I have been able to gather further particulars of the outrage. It is now stated that they have taken possession of ten trawlers with a quantity of guns and ammunition on board. The haunt frequented by these pirates is a place called Luk O. In the daytime they take shelter in the open sea and at nightfall they anchor their junks on the coast. The peaceful boating fraternity and the shop-people in this place have very often been threatened with blackmail. Ten days ago, on hearing of the arrival of the gun-boats Kwong-kang and Ping-nam, the pirates fled to a point of safety and two days after the departure of the gun-boats for Canton with some pirates captured in Ngai-chow and Tang-kiu, the pirates returned to Luk O once more. They again tried to blackmail the people and threatened to bombard the place should their demands not be granted.

The gun-boat Ping-nam has now captured a number of pirates in the waters of Ohing-chow, together with their junks and booty consisting of arms and ammunition. They are being brought back to Canton and on arrival the captives will be handed over to Admiral Li Chun for punishment.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

MAN THROWN OVERBOARD.

Shortly after 1.15 p.m. Tuesday, a collision occurred in the harbour between a Customs launch and Police Launch No. 5. The collision took place immediately after the departure of the French Mail from her buoy. As the launches collided a seaman on the Police launch was thrown overboard. Detective Sergeant Grant was on the spot and at once took steps for rescuing the seaman. The seaman was hauled up in an exhausted condition. At the time of the collision the Commissioner of Customs was on board the Customs launch.

The bow of the Customs launch was badly damaged, while the Police launch sustained slight damage.

LOG BOOK.

H. M. S. Bramble left Shuang-hai on the 17th instant.

In accordance with the American law, making the installation of wireless telegraphy apparatus compulsory on passenger steamers trading to American ports, six Osaka Shosen Kaisha and three Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers are to be equipped by July 1st. The T.K.K. steamers are the Kiyomaru, Buyo-maru, and Shinyo-maru. Two Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers, the Saikyo-maru and Kobe-maru, which are employed in the Shanghai-Dairen service, are also to be fitted with the apparatus this year.—"Nagasaki Press."

A new cooling record was made on the 14th inst. at Nagasaki, and one that will be hard to beat in any port in the world where the work is done by hand in mid-stream. The P.M.s. Manchuria arrived at 7.30 that morning, 24 hours late, and the Mitsui Bishi Company was requested to expedite the cooling of the vessel. Work was commenced at 8.30 a.m. and completed at 6 p.m.; during the nine and a-half hours 4,100 tons of coal were put on board, the average per hour being 431 tons. This was a fine performance and the Manchuria's captain and officers were well pleased with it. We understand that more than one thousand persons were employed in the operation.—"Nagasaki Press."

The main production of the Pratas Islands is the snail's shell. A merchant has been allowed, by the Provincial Government, a monopoly of this business by paying a sum to the government. Work for collecting these shells will be started on the 1st day of the next moon. It is reported that the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries has written to Admiral Li Chun, asking him to despatch the training ship Kwong Hai to take the merchant and his men to the islands.

HISTORY OF HONGKONG.

INTERESTING BROCHURE
ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary an interesting brochure entitled "The Historical and Statistical Abstract of the Colony of Hongkong" which briefly summarizes its history from the administration of Captain Charles Elliot, R.N., in 1841, to the present day. Two prefaces appear, one by Sir Matthew Nathan, ex-governor, and the other by His Excellency, the present Governor. The latter tells us that it has been decided that the history, being most useful for reference, will be printed as a separate publication once in every ten years. (Captain Elliot took the island of Hongkong, as chief superintendent of trade of British subjects in China, on January 26, 1841. Three days later he issued a proclamation declaring that the Chinese, within the Colony, should be governed according to the law of China. He promised freedom to perform religious rites, social customs and private rites. The first substantial house and godown was erected in March at East Point by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The military and naval establishments were located at West Point while the merchants' settlement was at Wong Nee Cheong Valley. This however, proved unhealthy. The Chinese settled where now stands the Central Market. Shortly after two thousand 'Tan-Ka, or boat people, became residents in the colony, and in the same year Hongkong was declared a free port. The first sale of land also took place about this time, consisting of 33 lots aggregating about nine acres. The total annual rent amounted to £3,932 per annum. The same year was marked by a terrible outbreak of malarial fever, violent typhoons and destructive fires, all of which greatly retarded the progress of the Colony.

In the following year Sir H. Pottinger became administrator and the treaty of Nanking was signed, and a post office organized. The first newspaper also appeared in the shape of the "Friend of China," while the central market was opened in the same twelve months.

Fever in 1843 was very bad; more than 10 per cent of the Europeans died, and jobbing scandals were very prevalent at the end of the year. There were twelve large English firms, ten smaller ones, and six Indian firms in the Colony. In the following year the Supreme Court was opened, and the police force organized, while the first opium ordinance was passed. The first sitting of the Legislative Council also took place in this year.

Little occurred in the next year 1846, save the quarrel between the judicial and executive branches of the government, which the following year culminated in the trial of the Chief Justice by the Executive Council. Public establishments were greatly reduced in 1848 and all public works were stopped owing to absence of money. There was also an enormous emigration of coolies to America owing to the opening up of the goldfield at Sacramento. In 1849 the P. and O. first ran regular steam ships between Hongkong and Shanghai, the Victoria Regatta Club was formed and a bishopric of Victoria was created by letters patent. In the following year two unofficial members were nominated for the first time to the Legislative Council.

In 1852 the coinage of the British dollar was first mooted. Exchange at six months sight in that year stood at 4s. 10d to 5s. Four hundred European residents in Hongkong were, in 1857, poisoned by arsenic which had been introduced in a bakery at the instance of Chinese officials. The utmost excitement prevailed in the Colony, owing to this incident, and a little while after Lord Elgin succeeded Sir J. Bowring.

In 1862 the volunteer battery was formed. It consisted of three pounders and 425 men.

A project to connect Canton and Hongkong by railway first saw light in 1865 but as we now know it fell through.

The following year brought a financial crisis to the Colony and many failures are to be noted. The year 1869 saw an improvement which led to the Messageries Maritimes and the Pacific Mail doubling the number of steamers going out of the port, and the institution of two new local steamship companies. In the same year the Duke of Edinburgh opened the City Hall.

During the ten years 1861 to 1871 the administration was busy issuing police ordinances and in the latter year the system of branding, deporting and flogging criminals was introduced into the Colony. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank commenced issuing \$1 notes in 1872, and the West River was explored.

Down to 1877 the history of the Colony is more or less that of the public works department, which, during these years, carried out extensive schemes of improvement. In the same year the Governor Sir John Hennessy, advocated the abolition of branding and flogging, and Hongkong at the same time entered the postal union.

"Rickshaws" were first introduced in 1880, the Polo Club was commenced and the Hongkong Ice Company, registered. Telegraphic communication was established with the Philippines.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" made its bow to the public in 1881 and in 1883 the Sanitary Board was first established.

Despite the Franco-Chinese War and the depredations of pirates, the history of Hongkong from then onwards was one of steady progress towards the position which she has now attained.

We would wish to give a fuller account of the administration from 1880 and 1881 to the present day, but the space at our disposal forbids. We can recommend our readers, who wish to gain a clear knowledge of Hongkong, to study this most interesting publication of the Government, who deserve our hearty congratulations for bringing out this work.

LADY SASSOON'S DEATH.

Bombay, April 3rd.—The death occurred at Poona this morning of Lady Sassoon, wife of Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart. She had been an invalid for years. Several specialists came out from Europe to cure her of paralysis. She succumbed to an attack of bronchitis at eight this morning. She was well known for her charitable disposition and was especially interested in Sassoon Hospital, Poona. The body will be removed to Bombay. Sir Jacob is away in Germany undergoing an operation for his sight.

COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE SHARES.

Messrs. Fraser's share circular on the 20th reads:—Business has again been on a very limited scale, owing partly, however, to the Easter Holidays, which have occupied most of the week under review. The demand for some Mining shares has continued, but Rubber and Industrials are quiet.

Rubber.—Seafield have been doing during the week at £6.2s. 6d, Highlands £5.8s. 4.1-2d, Landed Subscribers 0.5s, Jumb Lands 4.5s and 4.5s 6d, Bortains 6s 9d, Merlimaus 5s 3d, and 5s 1.1-2d, Merlimau Options 3s 1.1-2d and 3s, Singapore Paras 5s, Polepah Valleys 4s 5d, and Singapore United 5d. premium, Singapore and Johore have changed hands at \$12 to \$11.25, Pajmas \$11.25 Changkat Sordangs \$6.75, Ayer Panas \$5 and \$5.10, Malakoffs \$1.80 and \$1.75, Ayer Moleks \$1.70 and Gloneals \$1.70 to \$1.75, Puntais \$1.20, Trafalgars \$1.00, United Singapore \$1.32-1.2, Bukit K. B. 70 cents, Nyallas 40 cents, and Sandycrofts \$23.

Mining.—A large business has been done in Tronohs round \$20 ex div. Bolats and Kuantans are wanted at quotations and a few Brunsels and Bruangs are on offer. General.—Quotations in this section are practically unchanged with little business doing.

LICENSEE IN TROUBLE.

POLICE PROSECUTION.

The charge against William Krator, of the "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," was again heard Thursday morning before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, for unlawfully permitting a woman to entertain customers, by playing a piano in the bar room on the evening of the 17th inst.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse prosecuted, while Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared on behalf of the defendant. Jose Souza, a pianist, said that on the 28th ult. he was asked by a friend who was going away, to play, on three days, including the day in question, at the "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle." He played there on the 17th ult. from six to 11.30 p.m. during which time he only left for a few minutes. No child or woman, so far as he saw, played the piano on the evening in question.

The magistrate—How were you dressed that night?—In a white jacket and black trousers. How long were you away from the piano that night?—Only two or three times.

How long were you away?—About two or three minutes.

Witness added that he only played the instrument intermittently. Mr. Gardiner—Was there any other male pianist there that night save yourself?—No.

Did any soldiers sing that night?—No, some soldiers came and talked to me.

Were there soldiers in the bar last night?—Yes.

Private Stanton, K. O. Y. L. I., said that on the day in question he was in the defendant's house, going there at about 7.20 p.m. and leaving at 11.30 p.m. He remained in the house the whole time and on no occasion did any girl or woman play the piano. That was done throughout the evening by the previous witness. He did not see the defendant's little girl the whole evening.

The magistrate—Do you go there regularly?—Two or three times a week. Was there any singing that night?—There was not. They say that a soldier sang to the defendant's daughter's accompaniment. Is that wrong?—That is.

Do you remember how the pianist was dressed?—In a white smock dress. I did not notice his trousers. What makes you remember that night, was there any difference at all?—None. There was a new pianist?—Yes that was the only difference. Samuel Rose, Queen's Road E., store-keeper for the C.P.R. gave evidence to the effect that while he was there two or three soldiers were singing. He was absolutely sure that there was no woman or girl playing the piano.

The magistrate—What coloured coat had the pianist on?—A black one.

Are you sure of that?—Well it was dark; it might have been blue. It was not white?—No.

Mr. Gardiner thought that, in view of the evidence that had been put forward by the defence, the case should be dismissed. Deputy Supt Wodehouse asked that he might be allowed to bring evidence to rebut it.

The magistrate—That is not necessary. I am perfectly satisfied I must convict. You will be fined \$25.

ROUND THE WORLD FOR A BET.

Messrs. Louis P. Hess and William P. O'Connor, who for the past eight months have been working their way around the world on a bet of \$4,800 with the "Rocky Mountain News," that they could complete a tour around the world in 18 months, starting from Denver without a penny in their pockets, left Manila on the S.S. Hallamshire to complete the terms of their wager.

These two venturesome printers left Denver for San Francisco July 28 making their way as best they could as tramps to San Francisco. From there they worked their way to Shanghai on the Bessie Dollar, touching Japan enroute. Securing employment in Shanghai they remained there long enough to earn passage money to Hongkong and Manila. During their stay in Manila they have been working for the bureau of printing and have saved enough from their earnings to carry them partly through Europe.

CANTON AND OPIUM.

INCREASED DUTIES EXPECTED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 26.

In view of Canton being a maritime province, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has considered it important to introduce some measures by which the trade in opium can be diminished, and success in the campaign against this drug can be attained. His Excellency has, in accordance with arrangements made for a gradual decrease in the import of foreign opium every year, made a return of the foreign opium imported into Canton this year, and suggested some restrictive measures in a despatch to the Board of Foreign Affairs for enforcement. Although the suggested restrictions to be placed on the trade of opium have not been made known, a rumour has it that the import duty on this drug will be considerably increased. Ever since last Saturday, the firms dealing in opium at your end, have been shipping many chests of this drug to Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai, from Hongkong. It is generally supposed that the influx of such a big quantity into the ports has been caused by the credence placed in the rumour about the increase in the import duty on foreign opium.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR THE FAR EAST.

We give below a few facts as to the votes for the Far East, so far as they appear on the face of the Army Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1912:—

New Works &c.—Kowloon (Hongkong): There is a vote of £3,000 for Whitfield Camp, replace mat sheds by permanent buildings. Further amount required to complete, £600.

General Summary (South China).—Estimated regimental force in the command, 4,274. Vote 1 (pay, &c., of general staff, regiments, and departments), £164,000. Vote 2: Medical establishment and medicines, £6,500. Vote 5: Educational establishments, £250. Vote 6: Lodging, stable, and field allowances, hire of buildings, and barrack services, £10,360; conveyance of troops and stores, except by sea, £2,100; Army Service Corps sub-ordinates and crews of vessels, £4,470; purchase of remounts, £70. Vote 7: Provisions, forage, fuel and light, Colonial allowances, &c., £54,910; clothing, £15,750. Vote 8: Wages, Army Ordnance Department, £3,700. Vote 10: Engineer Services, &c., £4,368; works and buildings, £29,350; land purchases and rents payable, £170; gross total, £23,888. Deduct rents receivable, &c., £450; net total, £23,438. Vote 11: Miscellaneous Services, £2,620. Total estimated expenditure, £297,400. Military contribution by Local Government to Army Funds, £118,000 (£111,000).

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST FORTS.

IN YUNNAN AND KWEICHOW.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 26.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a telegraphic despatch from the Board of Foreign Affairs which says that the French Minister at Peking has lodged a protest with the Board against the construction of forts along the frontiers of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces by China, and begs that the work should be suspended, in order to preserve the relationship between China and France. The Board has refused the Minister's request, on the ground that China has perfect right to improve the fortifying facilities in her territories, and that the action cannot be considered as an injury to the friendship between her and France. Moreover, the action has been prompted by the occasional tumult of the native desperadoes, and by her main desire to maintain order and peace in the much disturbed borders of the two provinces. The Board asks His Excellency, the Canton Viceroy, to use similar words of the despatch in replying to the foreigners concerned, in case they may raise the question.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

His Excellency the Governor, speaking at the Hongkong Volunteer Corps dinner on Saturday evening, said that he was glad they had increased their strength, by 30 or 40, due primarily to the public spirit shown by Mr. Ross, and he was sure that the Scouts would be one of the most useful branches of the Hongkong Volunteers. Owing largely to the efforts of Sir Henry May and Mr. Wakeman, the sister corps of Reserves had been put on a better footing than before, and he hoped, and believed, that they would in time be a genuine auxiliary to the volunteers. He was glad to find his name in the Army List as Colonel of the Corps because it was a smart one, and he would like to see it numerically strong enough to form a battalion. He wanted particularly to congratulate those who had been successful competitors on the range, because they had taken the trouble to make themselves efficient marksmen.

He watched the progress of the competitions in the newspapers with great interest. They had with them that evening the Contingent for the Coronation. They all knew that they would represent the Corps as they would wish it to be represented. He dared say they all wished that the Contingent could have been stronger, and he was sure that if it could have been stronger the Colony would have gladly paid the extra expenses. But the Colony in this matter had to fall in with the views of the authorities at Home, who had limited the numbers for Imperial reasons, because the Coronation arrangements were on a large scale, and every Colony in the Empire would be represented. The Hongkong Volunteer contingent was made up of men of long service who would worthily represent the Corps. He asked them to drink good luck to them, a pleasant passage and a safe return.

CANTON'S DOCKS.

IMPROVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 22.

The ship yard at Whampoa has been established for a long time, but owing, it is said, to mismanagement, it is lying idle. It is reported that H.E. the Canton Viceroy has taken into consideration the number of government vessels undergoing repairs at Hongkong every year, and has arrived at the conclusion that it would be more economical to have all the repairs done at Whampoa. His Excellency has decided to make general improvements in the shipyard at Whampoa, and also to appoint a special deputy in charge of the ship yard. In future all government vessels, gunboats, destroyers, cruisers, and vessels for detecting purposes must go to Whampoa ship yard for repairs. His Excellency has accordingly instructed the naval authorities of the above.

A meeting of the above Council was held on April 4th, when Mr. W. Wilson presided. Those present included Mr. G. M. Wales, Mr. H. B. Pike, Lin Nee Kar, the Health Officer and the secretary.

A letter was read from Mr. P. Graham Kell resigning his seat on the Council on his departure from the port. His resignation was accepted with regret, and on the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Pike, it was resolved to invite Mr. J. S. Fenwick to fill the vacancy.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

An application from the Committee of the Temple for permission to hold their annual festival and procession was granted. The Secretary reported that the depth sunk at the artesian well to the 3rd inst., was 126 feet 14 inches. Mr. Pike tendered his resignation as a member of the Council owing to his transfer from Amoy, which was accepted with regret. It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Wales, seconded by Mr. Wilson, to invite Mr. W. H. Wallace to fill the vacancy.

REVOLUTION RUMOURED IN CANTON.

THE VICEROY'S PRECAUTIONS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 22.

As a result of successive seizures of smuggled arms and ammunition in Canton, a rumour has been afloat that a native rising was likely to take place at no distant date. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has heard of the rebellion scare, and although he does not place any credence in the story he has taken precautions and telegraphed to the various Customs commissioners to institute strict and vigorous search for smuggled arms and ammunition on arrivals flying foreign flags.

Similar instructions have been sent to the deputies in charge of the lokin stations.

His Excellency has, at the same time, instructed the junior officials, civil and military, throughout the province to keep a sharp look out for desperadoes, in order to prevent them from communicating with the revolutionists.

H.E. Admiral Li Chun has likewise instructed the commanders of gun-boats, and other government vessels to make searches for smuggled arms and ammunition.

DEPORTING CHINESE.

PANIC IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

We learn from a Vladivostock message to the "Mainichi" that M. Gondatti, the new Governor-General of the Amur district, has issued a regulation for the control of the Chinese residing in the Russian Far East. This regulation requires employers of Chinese servants to furnish the authorities with the names of their employees together with their photographs. The regulation is to be put into force shortly.

The Vladivostock authorities have been making investigations regarding the Chinese at the port, and deporting every Chinese found without a passport and out of employment. A panic is prevailing among the Chinese, continues the dispatch, and a rumour is freely circulated that the outbreak of war between Russia and China is imminent. Business is consequently depressed. Chinese soon wandering about the streets were pounced upon, says the dispatch, the streets were speedily cleared of Chinese, and Chinese business was entirely at a standstill.—"Peking Daily News."

ECHO OF THE CRAIG CASE.

Under "Miscellaneous Notes," "Truth" of March 15 has a short article upon the Sink case. The greater part of it is devoted to a statement of the circumstances attending the flotation of the company, the court proceedings, and sentence, and it then concludes as follows:—Craig was a member of Council and a prominent man in Shanghai, and the local correspondent to whom I am indebted for particulars of the case thinks that in view of the enormity of the fraud "the inadequacy of the sentence will astonish all lovers of British justice." I am not so sure about that. Home-staying Britishers at least are more likely to be astonished at the ease and expedition with which the culprit was brought to book. Owing to his inexperience, perhaps, Craig went to work clumsily, but really his trick was not a bit more heinous than dozens that are practised with impunity in the City of London. I should think indeed that when they read of this case quite a number of our company promoting sharps will thank their stars they do not live in Shanghai.

LOG BOOK.

A few days ago the Captain of the German steamer "Wisma," on arrival at Cochin, reported to the port officer that one of the crew, a German, fell overboard, being knocked down by a sling, and that all efforts to save him were unsuccessful, as he sank immediately after he fell. It is thought that he dashed his head against a lighter that was alongside the vessel.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A GOOD PROGRAMME.

The annual athletic meeting of the Hongkong Schools took place Monday in beautiful weather, if somewhat warm.

The sports were held under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Major General Anderson, Bishops Landor and Pozzoni, and other leading members of the community.

The events to-day were all well contested, and the boys made a brave show, all being in fine form and evidently athletes of a good deal of promise. The following are the results: Event 1.—12 Noon.—Long Jump. (Championship Event) for boys under 17 years of age.

1st. Y. Mahomed. 2nd. L. Lopes. 3rd. E. M. Castro. Distance 17 ft. 1 inch.

Event 2.—12.15—100 yards Flat Race (Handicap). For boys over 10 and under 14 years of age.

1st. Wong Shau-nin (3 yards); 2nd. J. Ribeiro (3 yards); 3rd. F. X. de Silva (6 yards).

Event 3.—12.25—100 yards Flat Race. (Handicap). Championship ship Event.—For boys under 17 years of age.

1st. E. M. Castro (8 yards); 2nd. Wong Shan Nin (6 yards); 3rd. Chau Un Ki (3 yards).

Event 4.—1.35—120 yards Flat Race (Handicap). For boys under 10 years of age.

1st. D. Barradas (3 yards); 2nd. E. Moosdeen (Scratch); 3rd. V. de G. Xavier.

Event 5.—1.40—440 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).—For Chinese Boys. Open to all ages.

1st. Ip Kwan (30 yards) 2nd. Kwok Shiu Yan (oves 10 yards) 3rd. Chan Wing Hong (20 yards). Event 6.—1.10—1 Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap)—Open to all ages.

Cheung U Pui..... (Scratch) 1 R. Lee..... (40 yards) 2 Carlos Vas..... (40 yards) 3

Event 7.—1.30—High Jump for boys over 15 and under 18 years of age. Championship Event. Y. Mahomed 1 A. E. Hall 2 Height 4 feet 0 1/2 inches.

Event 8.—1.40.—Half-mile. (Civil Service Challenge Cup.) Championship Event. For boys under 17 years of age. To be won three years in succession to become the property of the boy. Cup kept in the custody of the School.

A. M. Bux 1 W. Siemson 2 M. Ramjain 3 Event 9.—1.50—220 Yards Flat Race (Handicap)—Open to all ages. E. M. Castro (18 yds.) 1 Chan U Ki (9 yds.) 2 Y. Mahomed (16 yds.) 3

RUMOURS OF WAR.

HUGE UPRISING EXPECTED IN THE NORTH.

The excitement among the foreign population of Harbin is intense and everybody is predicting a huge uprising of the Chinese on a scale much larger than the Boxer Trouble of 1900.

The plague is absolutely forgotten and the wildest rumours are in the air. Bands of Hungtutze says the "North China Daily News," are said to be assembling inside a radius of 100 versts from Harbin, and on March 25 a report was current that the Russian Minister at Peking had been assassinated. This was corrected to-day, but other wild rumours are being spread.

Arrangements are being made to send away immediately all women and children, as everybody is afraid that one of the first moves on the part of the Chinese will be to cut railway communications.

A train load of rifles and ammunition consigned to the Chinese authorities at Tientsin went through yesterday and the population here are indignant that the Railway Company transport such war-like material at this time.

The streets in Harbin proper are very empty, and business is practically at a standstill, and the shops and stores are doing nothing, as everybody is saving money in case of an outbreak.

SUPREME COURT.

THE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The case of Lam Chung, which has occupied the attention of the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, for over two days, was resumed Friday morning. It will be remembered that the case concerned various charges under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, and this morning's hearing was fully taken up by legal argument. The case is the first brought under one section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, a section which does not appear, so said Mr. Potter, in the Home acts, the Indian Penal Code or the Straits Settlements Ordinances, and the lengthy argument centred round the meaning of "available assets" and the application of the section under which the fifth count of the charge was brought.

His Lordship came to the conclusion that available assets were assets which the trustee in bankruptcy could deal and they must exclude altogether any idea of realization. He therefore held that the fifth section of the indictment was not sustained.

His Lordship—Again I might say that it was quite right to bring the prosecution.

Mr. Alabaster—And under the section too.

His Lordship—Yes undoubtedly.

With regard to the question of the entry relating to the entry of the receipt of a draft of \$1000, in which the date had been altered, His Lordship said he could not send a man to prison on hypothesis, and pointed out that he had not the draft produced in court.

The jury acting on His Lordship's direction found the prisoner not guilty on all counts.

NO CONTRACT FOR HONGKONG.

NEW-BOAT FOR MANILA.

The contract for the furnishing of an inter-island transport to the Army, for which bids were opened last week, was awarded by the chief quartermaster of the division, Colonel F. G. Hodgson, to the Shanghai dock and engineering company, of Shanghai, China.

Upon considering the different tenders received it was found that the Shanghai company was the lowest bidder. The Taikoo company of Hongkong had furnished a lower bid but in the estimation of the chief quartermaster its offer did not otherwise compare favourably with the Shanghai company's and it also wanted one month more time in which to build and deliver the boat.

The bids offered were as follows: Hongkong and Whampoa dock company, \$347,025; Shanghai dock and engineering company, \$314,000; and Taikoo dockyard and engineering company, \$310,708.25. The boat is to be 300 feet over all; 45 feet breadth; and 80 feet depth. The Shanghai company will deliver the ship in Manila bay in 12 months time.

RECORD CARGO.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND BALES OF PHILIPPINE HEMP.

The s.s. Saveric, which arrived at Manila on April 21, will take from the Philippine port a record cargo.

She is loading for the Bank line no less than fifteen thousand bales of hemp, while 1,500 barrels of cement will be taken aboard here.

The Saveric discharged 10,500 tons of cargo on her voyage south to Manila, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Shanghai. At Yokohama in one and half days 500,000 feet of lumber and 4,000 tons of wheat were discharged into small lighters; at Moji several heavy weights were unloaded; and at Shanghai in two and half days 200,000 sacks of flour were discharged on the piers.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Shanghai, April 24. Manulapi, etc. in Langkat, Ld. Tls. 100 cash. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ld. Tls. 85 cash. Cheong Rubber Tls. 3 1/2 cash. Consolidated Rubber Tls. 4 cash. Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. Tls. 6 1/2 cash. Shanghai Ice Co. S. & I. Co., Ld. Tls. 12 1/2 cash. Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Tls. 105 cash, and 8 per cent. debentures 1000 at Tls. 104 cash. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Tls. 65 cash.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

AGAINST JAPANESE STEAMERS.

LIMITED TO THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Referring to articles which have appeared in Australian papers, stating that the Chinese boycott of the Japanese steamers had now terminated, that several passengers had booked at Hongkong for Australia, and that a large quantity of Chinese cargo was also coming, Colonel Burns, of Sydney, in an interview said:—

"This would clearly indicate that as far as Hongkong is concerned the boycott had terminated. According to later advices, however, it appears that the Chinese merchants in Sydney have not yet been made acquainted with the fact that practically any boycott is against the Japanese by Chinese traders had ceased to exist. Further advices received show clearly that as far as intercommunication between China and Japan is concerned the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese companies are getting a large share of the Chinese patronage both as regards passengers and cargo also there seems to be no embargo upon either Chinese passengers or cargo travelling by Japanese steamers to any part of the world excepting Australia."

"Information has just been received that no less than 110 passengers and upwards of 100 tons of cargo had been shipped by the Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, sailing from Hongkong for America, and it is a well-known fact that to all places except to Australia there appears to be perfect freedom as far as Chinese traders and others are concerned as to shipping by Japanese steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently called asking whether there was any reason or any ulterior action in Sydney or Australia which was retarding the Chinese here from following the usage of Chinese in Hongkong and other parts of the world."

"The Japanese authorities seem to be desirous that anything in the shape of a boycott, even nominally, should be removed, as there is no pretext for maintaining any strained relationship between the two countries. It would seem somewhat strange that it is apparently in Sydney that the boycott is now centred, having disappeared elsewhere, but it is anticipated that before many weeks expire a better feeling will exist, and that any local vestige of a desire to continue strained relationships will be altogether abandoned."

"There is no doubt that in the near future a great expansion of trade will take place between Australia and the East. The steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are now overcrowded with cargo, and cannot take many heavy lines which are offering. As far as European passengers are concerned, the N.Y.K. steamers are usually full at this season of the year, and although the directors of the company 'Nippon Yusen Kaisha' are anxious to have a pronouncement that any boycott ceases, it is more from a desire to be in unity with their neighbours than to attempt to take any large share of the traffic. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is in a very independent position, from having to a great extent the preference of Japanese cargo and passengers, and with the absolute removal of the boycott as far as Australia is concerned, there are years of good trade as between the whole of the companies at present engaged in the trade. Proposals have been made that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should quote lower rates in order to tempt the Chinese to book by their steamers, and to some extent this has been followed, but any action which would create depreciation of freight or passage rates amongst the Eastern lines is to be deprecated."

"The local agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have always maintained the most pleasant relationship with Chinese exporters and others in Sydney. The chief exporters express a strong desire to be able to resume friendly bookings through Japanese lines. From this good augury it would appear that before long it is possible the whole of the Eastern lines will again work co-operatively in both the Chinese and Japanese trades, as was done previous to the present Chinese boycott."

GENERAL ANDERSON IN SHANGHAI.

PRESS COMMENT.

Never in the whole course of its existence, probably, has the S.V.C. shown to better effect than it did on Saturday last when the ceremonial portion of the inspection by Maj.-Gen. Anderson took place on the Polo Ground. The weather was superb: one of those semi-summer days transplanted to spring which Shanghai delights in when the weather bureau is specially complaisant. Many of the crowd of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to watch the function were in spring attire, and the scene was at once stimulating and delightful. On the drill there is no need here to dilate. A detailed account will be found in another column. But it was very evident that the most had been made of the fine weather which has prevailed for the past fortnight nearly. We never saw the Corps as a whole in better fettle. The Light Horse took the opportunity of going through a few simple evolutions before the others arrived, and very business-like they looked. They went past well at the walk, trot, and gallop, and the only fault we have to find with them is that they are not numerous enough.

There are no more of them than there were a quarter of a century ago and the settlement has more than trebled in the time. The Artillery have been exceptionally good during the past three or four years, and maintain their pre-eminence. What Shanghai would have done had serious trouble arisen before she had mounted infantry, machine-guns, and engineers, Heaven only knows. Any one who knows the conditions of the place now can see that at present they are indispensable, and their marked efficiency on Saturday was a welcome sight. Of the infantry the most curious thing is that the companies never grow any bigger. Several of them are certainly too small, we mean, for the highest standard of efficiency, and for this reason, if for no other, they should strain every nerve to gain recruits. The battalion is far bigger than it used to be, but the growth is in units, and not in increase to particular companies. We can remember the time when there were but two companies, when indeed, for a short time, there was but one. Now there are eight without counting the Reserve Co. They all went past in fair order on Saturday, none slovenly, none with mechanical perfection. That, however, except for its tale of discipline and hard work, means little. Gen. Anderson made a typically soldier-like speech—a volume in three sentences. He had seen the Corps at work; he had formed the opinion that they meant to make themselves efficient for anything they might have to do; and he wished there were more of them. Nothing could have been better, more to the point, or more deserved. It found its echo in the minds of all who heard it. "Shanghai Mercury."

"The revolutionists" he continued, "are determined, but they lack arms and ammunition. Had they attacked the arsenal first and succeeded in obtaining the needed supplies, the 'Fiery Cross' would have spread throughout the Southern Provinces of China and then to the North, and the T'ai-ping rebellion, but on a larger scale, would be reproduced. 'There is no doubt that the rising is a determined attempt upon the power of the Manchus, and it will need very strong measures indeed to prevent it being the signal for a general insurrection. 'I do not think that Europeans are in any danger. The revolutionaries are wise enough and sufficiently well led to know that the slightest interference with foreigners will bring to the aid of their enemies, the Manchus, the forces of the Powers. If assaults are made on Europeans they will be the work of common rioters. 'It is impossible to say how well or badly armed are the main forces of the Ka Ming Tang. The premature outbreak leaves us in the dark. It remains to be seen whether those in supreme command will judge the moment propitious or not. Strong measures by the Viceroy will kill this rebellion. If not taken the country will be aflame."

"The Viceroy of Yunnan has wired to the Shanghai and Kiang Tsois to the effect that just as the British troops are withdrawing from Pienma rumours are being circulated throughout his province that Sun Wen has ordered some of his followers to join the British forces and the people are in a state of great alarm. He has heard that two members of the Revolutionary Party, a Cantonese by the name of Pang Chu-sheng and an Anhui man called Hung Chang-chuan, have secretly entered Shanghai and Kiang for the purpose of buying bombs and sulphur to be sent to Yunnan to blow up the Modern Army. He therefore requests that the Customs authorities be asked to make careful and secret searches for such articles. A telegram says that a large number of revolutionaries have arrived there with up-to-date weapons for the purpose of raising a rebellion. The officials are much alarmed."

At the monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at the Society's house, on 17th ult., the acting secretary, the Rev. E. P. Skelley, reported that Bishop Montgomery was expected home after his visit to the Missions of the Far East. His speech in the Albert Hall on May 12 would be the prominent feature of the Society's anniversary.

Dr. Oldham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the Wesleyan Church at Wanchai to-morrow at 6 p.m.

MANCHU STREET ATTACKED.

RISING TOOK PLACE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TOO SOON.

MAILS STOPPED FROM HONGKONG.

The revolutionary rising at Canton took place twenty-four hours too soon.

It was timed for to-morrow, and a large number of supporters of the movement were leaving Hongkong and surrounding districts to take part. Each man was to wear a white band across his forehead, and had been provided with a small sum of money.

The Yamen was to be the centre of attack; but it would appear that the concerted movement has been spoiled, happily, by the sudden action of the comparatively small body who fired the Yamen.

Nevertheless, the rising is serious. Manchu Street, Canton, has been fiercely attacked by rioters, or revolutionaries, and a great deal of damage has been done. In this street live the smaller Manchui officials, the yamen runners, and minor "hangars-on."

The General Post Office here has been notified by the Canton-Macao Steamship Company that no boats will leave for the Shamen at least to-day. No mails therefore are going to Canton. The telegraph also is congested.

A representative of the "Telegraph," in conversation with a local European official, learned that the rising is regarded with a good deal of trepidation by those in authority. "But," said he, "if this outbreak is scotched China will have peace for several years to come."

"The revolutionists" he continued, "are determined, but they lack arms and ammunition. Had they attacked the arsenal first and succeeded in obtaining the needed supplies, the 'Fiery Cross' would have spread throughout the Southern Provinces of China and then to the North, and the T'ai-ping rebellion, but on a larger scale, would be reproduced. 'There is no doubt that the rising is a determined attempt upon the power of the Manchus, and it will need very strong measures indeed to prevent it being the signal for a general insurrection. 'I do not think that Europeans are in any danger. The revolutionaries are wise enough and sufficiently well led to know that the slightest interference with foreigners will bring to the aid of their enemies, the Manchus, the forces of the Powers. If assaults are made on Europeans they will be the work of common rioters. 'It is impossible to say how well or badly armed are the main forces of the Ka Ming Tang. The premature outbreak leaves us in the dark. It remains to be seen whether those in supreme command will judge the moment propitious or not. Strong measures by the Viceroy will kill this rebellion. If not taken the country will be aflame."

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COLLISION AT SEA.

MEIFOO SUNK.

A few hours after the news was received of the accident to the P.M.S. Asia, information was received in Shanghai that a serious and fatal collision had occurred within a hundred miles of Shanghai between the Chin Merchants' steamer, Meifoo and Kwangleo, and had resulted in the sinking of the Meifoo and loss of a large number of lives. The news was confirmed on the arrival of the Kwangleo, which had returned to port from the scene of the collision and had brought back the survivors.

The O.M.S. Meifoo left Amoy for Shanghai on the evening of the 20th instant, with a general cargo and a large number of Chinese passengers, and met with fair weather until midnight on Friday, when a dense fog was encountered. All necessary precautions having been taken, the vessel held to her course until at six o'clock on Saturday morning the fog became so dense that she had to drop anchor at a place which was afterwards ascertained to be in the vicinity of Tongting. On Sunday afternoon the fog lifted slightly and the Meifoo weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage; but after clearing Steep Island Pass, the fog again became dense and anchor was dropped off Elgar Island, about eighty miles from Woosung.

About half-past five o'clock the same evening, while the Meifoo was still lying at anchor, a steamer, which was shortly afterwards ascertained to be the Kwangleo, appeared from the fog and before anything could be done to avert a collision the bow of the Kwangleo struck the Meifoo right amidships and tore a large hole in her side, with the result that the Meifoo sank within very few minutes in fifteen fathoms of water. The officers and crews of the two steamers did all in their power to save the lives of the passengers and members of the crew of the Meifoo who were in the water, but so sudden had been the catastrophe that little could be done. Though only one life-boat could be launched many lives were saved, including all the foreign officers of the Meifoo, but it is estimated that more than forty Chinese passengers were drowned.

Immediately the collision occurred, Mr. Smith, chief officer of the Meifoo, accompanied by a Chinese tally-man, attempted to go below to procure life-belts for the passengers, but the attempt proved futile and both Mr. Smith and the tally-man were washed away. The former was heroically rescued by Mr. Palmer, second engineer of the Meifoo, who in an exhausted condition, but the tally-man was drowned. Captain Froberg, master of the Meifoo, also had a very narrow escape. He was found struggling in the water by a quartermaster and a sailor whose boat had been overturned, and was dragged by them on to the keel of the overturned boat, where the three remained for more than an hour before being rescued. In the meantime the Kwangleo lowered all her boats and a search of the surrounding water resulted in the rescue of many members of the passengers and crew of the Meifoo.—"N.C.D. News."

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FAR EAST NAVAL ESTIMATES.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF HONGKONG'S EXPENDITURE.

Under the naval estimates for the Far East including Hongkong, the total estimate for quarters for dockyard foremen and loading men is \$4,000 (reduced from \$4,300). For this work \$5,000 has already been voted, including re-votes. The probable expenditure up to March 31st 1911 will have been \$3,500 and \$500 will be allowed for renovation or part renovation in 1911-12.

The total estimate for dockyard machinery is \$200, and \$21,000 for the oil store to be renovated or partly renovated.

Under the heading of "Accommodation for Submarines" \$3,000 has been voted, the estimate working out at \$400 in excess of this sum.

The total estimate for the Coaling Depot (Kowloon coal sheds) is \$14,000, of which \$2,000 has already been voted. The original estimate was \$16,000. The probable expenditure to March 31st this year will have been \$7,000. \$7,000 will be voted in 1911-12.

The Kowloon breakwater is estimated to cost \$27,000, of which \$5,000 will be voted during 1911-12.

The transfer of victualling yard from Hongkong to Kowloon is calculated to cost \$14,000. The original calculation was \$15,000 and \$10,000 has already been voted. The probable expenditure to March 31st this year will have been \$10,000. During 1910-11 \$4,000 will be voted, and the total to be voted during 1910-11 will be \$25,250.

THE PAPER TRADE.

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held at Tonkin on March 31, and was largely attended. The chairman in his report described the now property on the right bank of Clour River, and said that great economy had been effected in the construction of the factory thereon. The property is at a place called Vietri and presents great advantages to the paper industry. It cost \$1,320.69. The chairman also read the report of the chartered accountant, the balance sheet being as follows:—

ASSETS.—Shareholders. 3rd Quarter—Amount still to be deposited on the \$10 called for \$44,800. 3rd Quarter—\$2.50 per share—uncalled for \$30,000; 4th Quarter—\$12.50 per share—uncalled for \$150,000; Concession account \$60,000,000; \$1,320.69; Furniture at Haiphong and Hongkong \$170.88; Cash in hand \$214.78.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI B.C. Hk., \$59,034.80; Banque de l'Indo-chine Hk., \$30,427.51; International Bank Hk., \$0,052.35; Banque de l'Indo-chine Haiphong, \$138,044.01; Mr. Donald's travelling expenses \$500. Messrs. Donald and Richmond funds for purchases of material \$10,000, having cost Hk. \$111,790.03 (for Profit and Loss). Excess of expenses during 1910 \$27,845.81. Liabilities:—Capital shares, \$600,000.00; Sundry creditors, \$579.89.

Your Profit and Loss account shows an excess of \$27,845.31 in your expenses.

PROFIT & LOSS. DEBIT. Preliminary expenses reimbursed to Mr. Donald \$1,480.53; and Mr. Donald \$5,119.95; Expenses in connection with Hongkong Office, \$1,402.38; General Expenses:—Enfranchisement stamps, telegrams, \$120.57; Salaries of staff at Head Office, \$1,033.50; Rent of building (Head Office) \$150.00; Printed matter, office furniture, \$572.60; Travelling expenses, \$508.26; Litigious—Legal publicity \$829.50; Sundry \$50.03; Allowance to the Commercial Manager \$4,000.64; Allowance to the Technical Manager \$8,804.44; Allowance to the Board of Directors \$6,066.00; Subscription to Stamp \$102.50.

CREDIT. By Interest account \$1,153.00; by exchange account \$3,504.89; by excess in expenses \$27,845.81.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co., a Shanghai report on the coal and freight markets as follows:—We can only report again that this (Japan) market is in the same torpid condition as when last writing; of course the usual small hand-to-mouth sales to native dealers go on all the time but there is no "bona fide" enquiry for forward business worth speaking of and we are afraid there is not much likelihood of any change taking place in the near future.

Cardiff.—No news. Manchurian Coal:—We understand there is plenty of enquiry for this coal but the shortness in the output as yet precludes all business.

We have another quiet fortnight to report on our homeward freight market. The wool and hides seasons are drawing to a close and we do not expect to see much cargo offering until the tea-season commences next month.

Constantine:—This market seems to have weakened a little since we last wrote and there is not so brisk a demand as a fortnight ago. The regular liners seem to be able to cope with all the constant trade offering and there is not much enquiry for "outside" tonnage.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their coal report, state that no sales business was reported. The quotations are:—

Cardiff \$19.00 to 21.00 ex-golden, nominal. Australian West Wallend \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal. Yubari Lump \$12.00 nominal. Miiki Lump \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal. Moji Lump \$7.75 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady. Moji Unscreamed \$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady. Akaka Lump \$8.00 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady. Kaiping Navy Lump \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal. Kaiping Loco Lump \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 5 Dust \$0.50 to \$0.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 1 Dust \$5.26 ex-ship.

THE TOKIO FIRE.

It appears probable, says the "Japan Daily Mail," that the Yoshiwara and the surrounding districts will rise from their ashes in a less inflammable condition than before the conflagration. People are beginning to talk loudly of the terrible losses caused annually by fires in Tokio. The following list is published:—

Number of Number of Value. Year. fires. houses. yen. 1905.....512 642 470,000 1906.....753 1,043 450,000 1907.....553 1,705 750,000 1908.....607 1,440 1,280,000 1909.....537 1,108

It is calculated that the total loss caused by the Yoshiwara fire will be found to have been at least ¥10,000,000; six millions of which represent the Yoshiwara's share.

AN EXODUS.

MANY LEADING RESIDENTS LEAVING THE COLONY.

Many leading residents are now leaving for home.

Sir Paul Chuter and the Hon. Mr. Keswick leave for England on the Prinz Ludwig on May 3, as the representatives of this Colony at the Coronation of His Majesty King George.

Mr. W. Holm, of Messrs. Arnold Kerberg, until recently a partner of the firm resident at Canton, is severing his connection with the Far East to the regret of his many friends. Mr. Holm left by the Asia on Friday last for Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtau, thence to Europe via Japan and America. His knowledge of the Eastern trade, with which he will be in touch should prove of invaluable service to the head office to which he will be attached.

Mr. Murray Stewart left Tuesday by the French mail on a well-earned holiday. He has been a yeoman servant when and where public duty called. Mr. R. Hageland, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, left Sunday home on the s.s. Glamorgan.

The French Mail of the March was delivered in the morning. Mr. David Landale left for a holiday at home.

A BANKRUPT'S BOOKS.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF FALSIFICATION.

The Chief Justice and a jury continued the hearing Thursday morning of the case brought against Lun Chung. It will be remembered that he was charged on four counts of falsification of books with intent to defraud his creditors, and a fifth, that his assets did not amount to 25 per cent of his liabilities. Mr. Alabaster, acting Attorney General, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Potter defended.

After some interposed evidence as to the payment of \$1,000 by the International Bank, Mr. Potter continued his cross examination of Mr. Fletcher, deputy official receiver.

In reply to a question, the witness said he thought the prisoner's cash book had been destroyed and prisoner had tried to compile another from the ledger. His reason for this was that in many instances, where the ledger was right, the cashbook was wrong. This could not have been the case if the ledger had been compiled from the cashbook in the ordinary way.

Mr. Potter—What you have said is that the prisoner has falsified his books; has created new ones in order to conceal his affairs?—I think he has.

Pause a moment. You have not charged him with making new books in order to conceal his affairs?—The official receiver had to take the course advised by the attorney general.

The Chief Justice—It is not Mr. Fletcher at all.

Mr. Potter—As a matter of fact, did you not draw up the charge which was made at the police court?—I helped to draw them up.

Why did you not charge the man with falsifying his books?—There are a number of charges and the fifth is very comprehensive. If he has been dishonest he will be punished for that.

You will drop the serious charge of falsifying books?—It was never made.

The Court interpreter deposed that the entry of interest in the Pak Ling Lung account had been corrected.

Lung How Chang, a creditor, said he had examined defendant's books and found a great many mistakes and corrections. A great amount of detailed evidence regarding various entries was adduced by Mr. Alabaster.

In answer to Mr. Potter the Chief Justice intimated his intention of sitting in the case tomorrow morning.

Cross examined by Mr. Potter witness said other creditors too were willing to prosecute defendant.

Mr. Potter—Do you make alterations in your books. Yes, but not in the same way. Am I right in understanding that some one deliberately made a false entry?—Well, he altered the ledger to correspond with the cash book. Look at the cash book; you will see that the entry in the ledger does not correspond with the cash book. Well, the only thing that does not agree is one thing says "cheque" and the other "goods."—Does the date differ? Oh well all accounts vary more or less a few days (laughter).—In your opinion there is not much difference between the cash book and ledger?—Well they vary a few days but not so much as in the case in question.

A HONGKONG LOVE IDYLL.

DID IT COME OFF?

In the course of a day's work the average journalist comes across much tragedy and comedy, but rarely does he chance upon documents so pregnant with feeling as the one set out below. It was found in one of the principal hotels in the Colony. Though lacking in punctuation, the spirit of the thing is there, and we make no apology for inserting the interesting record, for as the poet puts it, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The following is the lover's sad episode:—

12:45 p.m.

Do you again before me where I can see you entirely

W

THE PLAGUE.

RAGING NEAR CANTON.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

As I have already reported, plague at Lai Chow has not abated but on the other hand is claiming a great number of lives.

The family of the Lai Chow prefect have now returned from the prefecture. According to them, there has been over 3000 deaths. Even in broad daylight the streets are deserted. In the prefect's yamen, seven lives have been lost. The fourth son of the prefect succumbed to the disease seven days after his marriage.

At present the yamen is unoccupied, and the prefect is taking up his quarters in the gunboat Lai Wei, while his family has returned to Canton.

In two infected villages, there is not a single living soul, all having succumbed to the scourge.

BIG TOURING PARTY.

250 FROM ENGLAND TO VISIT THE EAST.

In February next 250 British tourists will arrive at Hongkong. They will arrive about the first of the month.

The party has chartered the Dunottar Castle, of the Union Castle Steamship line, and will leave Southampton in October of this year.

The party travel via Suez and intend staying over in India and the Straits Settlements for some time.

The tourists expect to reach Manila on February 5. They are the first large body from the British Isles to visit the Islands.

JAPANESE IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

We learn from a Tientsin message to the "Mainichi" that several Japanese in the Chinese Government service have recently been dismissed. At one time there were over fifty Japanese teachers and advisers to the Chinese authorities in Tientsin, says the dispatch, but now only some ten remain in the service. Recent dismissals comprise Army Surgeon Hiraga, adviser to the Chinese army; Mr. Miura, adviser to the police; Mr. Sano, a teacher in the Army. On Friday, the 7th instant, the Japanese residents in Tientsin gave a farewell dinner in honour of those named, who are to leave Tientsin shortly.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Club ground in connection with the tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship.

Capt. Brierley beat Capt. Addison, 6-1; 6-4; 6-3.

S. E. Green beat P. H. Klimmuk, 6-2; 6-3; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.

E. R. Hallifax (owes 30) beat A. C. E. Elborough (owes 15) 6-4; 7-5.

H. Hancock (owes 30) beat A. N. Joseland (owes 15) 6-3; 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "A" Class.

K. and H. Hancock (owes 40) beat H. Humphreys and P. H. Klimmuk (owes 30) 6-4; 6-2.

Doubles Handicap "B" Class.

Lieut. Attwood and Lieut. Anshelm (owes 15) beat A. P. H. Rounquette and G. A. Cooke (owes 15) 7-5; 6-4; 5-7; 6-3. Thus winning this event.

RACQUETS.

Event "C" Double Handicap.

L. C. R. T. Thorp and Capt. H. K. Hughes (rec. 7) beat Lt. F. W. Glad and Lt. C. T. H. White (rec. 9) 48-27.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket Club ground, in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship.

S. E. Green beat I. M. Palmer, R. N.; 6-0; 6-3; 6-0.

Lieut. Day, K. O. Y. L. I., beat C. T. Hoso, 6-0; 6-0; 6-1.

Doubles Handicap "A" Class.

G. A. Hastings and Lieut. Day, K. O. Y. L. I. (owes 30) scratched to J. Hooper and P. R. Wolf (scratch).

R. and H. Hancock (owes 40) beat R. E. O. Bird and P. P. J. Wodehouse (scratch), 6-4; 6-3.

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THE CHINESE ABROAD.

PEACEFUL, LAW-ABIDING AND LABORIOUS.

Mr. Geo. Jamieson, C.M.G., presided at the monthly meeting of the China Society, held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 10th ult., when a paper on "The Chinese as Emigrants" was read by Mr. A. G. Angier.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Angier said:—The emigrant from the land of the Middle Kingdom is practically always of the hardworking, labouring class—a collection of men with everything to gain, as they possess nothing. Only the dire necessity of obtaining sycee that he may help the old folks at home, or the impulse to stretch out towards his own ambitions, can tempt him abroad. Centuries of experience in the trading world have abundantly convinced him that "Honesty is the best policy."

Almost everywhere abroad, and in almost every walk of life, the Chinaman seems to be ubiquitous, and generally speaking he is a handy man. It might be said that in no white-man's land do his industry and frugal habits command universal appreciation. It is British administration that suits him best. Generally speaking, it ignores many unimportant details, and the Chinese like being left alone. As Mr. Parker in one of his books points out, "Hongkong, and even more Singapore, is a wonderful spectacle of mixed liberty. The French do not interfere with liberty in theory, but it is the caprice or incapacity of individual officers that harasses the Chinese. For instance the instant a man lands he has endless trouble with his baggage, his effects, and the 'tariff general'; he is cuffed and shoved about; he has to pay a heavy annual poll-tax, got photographed at his own expense, have himself affixed to some guild, and obtain various permits and passes. The Chinese are a republican race, and in their own country salute no official in the streets. The French do not properly understand Chinese ways; and thus the Chinaman at once moment insults his protectors with impunity, whilst at another the hotheaded French officer or policeman boxes his ears for some neglect of form which is purely imaginary. You have all heard much of the subject of Chinese slavery in South Africa. My own opinion is that you cannot make a slave of the Chinaman. If Ah Sin goes to Sumatra or Borneo or the F.M.S. on a plantation or for labour in other industries, Ah Sin will not follow him if the conditions are not to his liking and the necessary remittances do not go home.

In going abroad the Chinaman may bring some objectionable habits with him, but he has likewise many redeeming virtues. The former are frequently greatly over-stated and the latter in the same degree under valued. Whilst the Chinese emigrant may not as a matter of fact be sought after in a white-man's country, he is, as regards, say, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, hedged in and protected in many ways against any possible rapacity of an employer, or even of his own carelessness; whilst if he is proceeding from Swatow to Sumatra to become a tobacco-planting coolie a committee of Dutch officials and planters is careful to see that his rights are properly safeguarded.

In conclusion the lecturer remarked:—I trust you may have picked up a few grains to indicate my appreciation of what the Chinese can be as emigrants. They are well-behaved, law-abiding, intelligent; they can learn anything and do anything. In industry, sobriety, common sense and diligence they may be placed on equality with our hard-working boy; indeed, they can excel him, for they are generous, charitable, and fond of good works; whilst no one has a more retentive memory for any service rendered—a service that is frequently sumptuously repaid.

Captain A. J. Orchard, 8th Rajputs, has been appointed Double Company Commander in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, vice Captain P. D. Q. Johnstone.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The German gunboat Itis left Shanghai on the 17th inst.

The half-yearly meeting of the Jockey Club took place to-day.

It appears that 90 lives were lost in the Meefoo and Kwanglee collision.

Capt. Marabal, of the Canton line, left for Europe by the French Mail.

On Monday, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne leaves for Home, via Siberia, for a holiday.

The Mongolia took away from Manila more souvenirs than any vessel of recent sailing.

Bishop Oldham will return for an inspection to the Philippines next October or November.

Mrs. Francis Clark and Miss H. Clark, wife and daughter of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Clark, left Hongkong Friday on the s.s. Asia.

Mr. William Samuel Brown, acting Secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne.

Mr. F. Grove, the managing engineer of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, accompanied by Mrs. Grove, left by the Kamo Maru for a holiday in England.

Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, United States Ambassador in Tokio, is to be transferred to Berlin, and Mr. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, is coming to Tokio.

By the N.D.L. Australian boat next, Mr. J. W. Menzi, of Messrs. John, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manila, arrives here. He leaves on the Bulow for home.

We are in receipt of advices from Shanghai that the only female passenger on board the s.s. Asia is quite safe at Shanghai, and was only slightly hurt.

The report of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, sent out by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, shows that the company has paid a dividend of 25 per cent for the year.

One of the largest audiences of Chinese young men ever gathered in Shanghai crowded the Martyrs' Memorial Hall on Saturday night to hear Mr. Sherwood Eddy give the first of his series of addresses on "National Ideals."

Lady Lugard's weekly "At Home" was largely attended on Friday. Tea was served on the lawn after which the numerous assembly adjourned to the ballroom, where Mr. Timmerschmidt rendered the whole of Caesar's "Martyrs' Memorial Hall" on Saturday night to hear Mr. Sherwood Eddy give the first of his series of addresses on "National Ideals."

China awake and at work" is very vividly described by Clarence Poe, in the "American Review of Reviews" who announces that within eighteen months China will have a Parliament or a revolution. He urges all American teachers, ministers and writers to help in supplying the moral guidance needed.

A branch of the Communication Bank was started in Singapore last year to facilitate the Chinese residents in remitting and transferring money to their mother country. In view of the dense population of Chinese residents in Borneo, the Malay States, &c., branches of the Communication Bank will be established in all those places shortly.

Shortly after midnight Friday morning, P.C. John O'Kille was the victim of a sad accident. It appears that the unfortunate policeman was travelling on board a tram-car and, to the best of his recollection, he fell into a fainting fit through some cause or other. Soon after the unfortunate occurrence, he was placed on a stretcher and removed in a serious condition to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is now receiving every medical attention. The victim's forehead is badly injured.

A collision which might well have had fatal results, occurred at Bangkok in front of Messrs. Windsor and Co.'s wharf, a few days ago, between the small motor launch owned by the Pilot Company, and a larger steam launch belonging to the R. R. Department. The pilot's launch was split in two and immediately commenced to fill. Capt. Reese and the two Siamese who comprised the crew, at once took to the water and were with some difficulty taken on board the Railway launch. One of the crew, who was unable to swim, was in an exhausted state when rescued. The damaged launch, half submerged, was left to drift down the river.

A coolie had three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks for housebreaking in To-Wa-Wan, Hinghom district.

Attorney O'Brien, of Manila, is here on business and pleasure. He is interested in a big gold dredging scheme in the Philippines.

We understand that Mr. W. Stewart, of Kowloon Doeks, has been appointed captain of the local branch of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

The s.s. Zafiro, according to a cable received by Messrs. Sheehan Tomes, left Manila to-day at 4 p.m. and is expected here on Thursday morning.

Telegrams from Washington state that in the Senate Mr. Stone, a Democrat, denounced the landing in Mexico of marines by H.M.S. Shearwater as an arbitrary act, tantamount to an act of war, if approved by Great Britain.

The Board of Communications has decided to issue a national loan for the redemption of railways hitherto in the hands of the foreigners, and also for the development of railway enterprises in China.

Some days ago the Wai Wai-pu memorialized the Throne that for the sake of convenience the Chinese Diplomatic and Consular officers abroad might be allowed to wear foreign clothes, and it is now reported that the said memorial has been granted.

The last mail from home brings the sad news of the death of Mr. John Keddies Wilkie who, for many years, was well-known in engineering circles throughout the F.M.S. and the Straits. He first came to the East, from Dundee, as far back as 1882.

We learn that Mr. W. F. Mitchell, who was for many years in Yokohama as manager of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., and who has many friends among the Japanese, has been appointed a director of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and is expected to arrive shortly in Japan by the Siberian Railway. He will take up his post at Yokohama as general manager of the bank for the Far East.

The telegraph office in Canton has hitherto been closed at night, but instructions have now been received from the Board of Posts and Communications to keep the office open day and night for the receipt and despatch of telegrams.

That the mountain pastures of the Philippines offer a splendid opportunity for stock raising is the opinion of Prof. C. V. Piper, forage expert who recently arrived in the islands to aid the bureau of agriculture in its solution of the problem of raising forage to supply native cattle.

Mee Cheung forwards us a flashlight photograph of the company present at the Volunteer Corps' dinner on Saturday night.

His Excellency having been invited by the home authorities to nominate a member of the local press for whom facilities for attending the Coronation Service in Westminster Abbey, and for viewing the various processions and other ceremonies was pleased to nominate Mr. Hale, of the "Daily Press." Since however his principals in London could not approve of his acceptance, His Excellency has named Mr. Bellamy Brown, of the "China Mail."

An echo of the Mexican insurrection is being heard in Manila and on the China coast in the reports of the unusual fluctuation in the value of the Mexican dollar, the standard currency in Hongkong, says a Manila paper.

Although the value of this money is always more or less fluctuating, it has been especially noticeable since the beginning of the trouble on the border of Mexico. The merchants along the China coast have felt the results of the changing value more than those of the Philippines.

Major General Anderson, who is at Shanghai in order to hold annual inspection of the Volunteers, saw the German Company drilling on the race course on Thursday morning, later inspecting the Artillery Gun Shed, the Maxim Gun Shed, and the Armoury and Headquarters offices, and in the afternoon gun target practice took place at the Point and the rifle range was visited. In the evening the General inspected "A" Company, of the Mounted Rifles, the Light Horse, and the Engineers, Maxim, American and Japanese Companies on the Parade Ground. The annual inspection took place on Saturday.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johan Erik Ewald Hultman as Consul-General of Sweden for the Colony of Hongkong.

Early this week, says "The Statesman" on March 18, the silver market became very firm on buying for China and the price advanced from 24 5-16d. to 24 1/2d.

Second Lieutenant H. R. B. H. Irwin, from the unattached list of the Indian Army, has been posted to the 15th Mahratta Light Infantry, at Hongkong.

Members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. band presented Bandmaster Coke, of the Rajputs, on the eve of his departure, with a handsome cup in recognition of services rendered.

A Mongtze telegram says that a large number of the loner class have risen in rebellion in the North of Yunnan, and that it is reported that they are led by the revolutionary party.

With reference to the programme of Indian relief, 1910-11, it is notified that the departure of the R.L.M.S. "Hardinge" from India originally arranged to take place on the 19th inst., has been postponed.

The Chinese Consul-General in Canada has taken a census of the Chinese residents in the British Dominion, and found that only 2 per cent among 25,000 Chinese are merchants and the rest labourers.

A Chinaman named Man Wah Kee was fined £50 or three months' imprisonment at Liverpool on 21st ult., for keeping a gaming house. Ten other Chinamen found on the premises when the police raided them were bound over.

A fire broke out in No. 101 Main Street, Shaikwan East at 6.45 Wednesday morning. The Shaikwan Brigade was immediately on the spot, and started to extinguish the fire. No. 101 was practically gutted, and No. 99 was damaged by water. The loss amounts to \$1,400.

The heavy gun from the Citadel Battery, Dover, which is to be dispatched to Hongkong, has at length been embarked in a barge for Woolwich. The great gun was stranded because the railway company refused to allow it to be taken across the Priory bridge, but all difficulties have at length been overcome.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has just framed a list of regulations governing the visit of foreigners into the interior of China, which are considered expedient owing to the numerous cases of discovering foreigners secretly surveying and sketching the places in the interior of the Chinese Empire, under the pretext of travelling.

The Admiralty has ordered a week's extra leave to be granted to the crew of the surveying ship "Morlin," who will be returning to England from Hongkong in the cruiser "Polaris." This concession is made in consideration of their arduous duties during their two years' commission in Far Eastern waters.

The first collision on record between a submarine boat of the United States Navy and a merchant vessel occurred before day-break last week, when the submarine "Shark" rammed and sank the 80-ton lorch Opon, owned by Urrutia and Company, off Cape Santiago, about 150 miles south of Manila.

Good prices were obtained for the contents of Green Park House, the residence of Mr. Bellios, at the sale conducted by Messrs. Waring and Galloway, a total of £3,708 being realised. A gold lacquer open Japanese cabinet, decorated in numerous colour laces and metal, fetched £200.

From what can be learned it seems that the authorities are making every effort to secure the arrest and trial of the two men J. A. D. Ezra and S. Moosa who are wanted in connection with the alleged opium fraud, in Shanghai. It may be remembered that a complaint was made against them of having defrauded Chinese merchants to the extent of about £15,000 by means of false delivery orders for opium, and that warrants were issued for their arrest. They are traced to Japan, and from there that they were supposed to have embarked for America. It is understood that the steamers on which they are travelling touch Honolulu, and it is reported that extradition proceedings will be commenced there.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Edward Cornwell Lynch Lewis to act as Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Charles Mollvaine Messer or until further notice.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the hospitals:—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., \$100.

The Governor in Council proposes to make an order, under the Highways Ordinance 21, 1910, for stopping up the Queen's Road and of Spring Gardens Lane. Any objections to the proposed order have to be lodged with the Colonial Secretary by April 29th.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company of Hongkong, Ltd., have forwarded us a very neatly bound brochure, illustrating the facilities at the command of the company, for repairs and construction work, in connection with shipbuilding.

On Thursday, the death of Mrs. Keyt (wife of Dr. F. T. Keyt, health officer of the port), occurred suddenly at Jersey. The deceased lady had been in indifferent health for some time past, and was living with her son, aged seventeen. Much sympathy is felt for Dr. Keyt.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for week ending 8th April amounted to 29,111.31 tons, and the sales during the period to 32,570.85 tons.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 11 of 1911.—An Ordinance further to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

Mr. Tso Tunn Hing, who has held positions in the Hongkong, and other docks, it is reported, has invented a new type of steamer, with power derived from wind and water, which, it is claimed, beats the engines of modern type. Some Chinese merchants have invited the inventor to return to China, and intend to float a company for the working of the patent.

The attention of the Sanitary authorities is again directed to the necessity of beginning street cleaning at an early hour. Friday garbage was plentiful in the main thoroughfares, a large heap for instance lying in Queen's Road, at the corner of the Hongkong Hotel. This was 8.45 in the morning, an unseemly hour to have refuse in the streets.

In connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway it is notified that with a view to the reduction of the loss on silver and subsidiary coin, and to a check being placed on notes received, a change book has been provided at each booking office and passengers are requested to call for and sign such books when tendering notes or dollars in payment of fares.

Another motor car accident occurred last night at 11.45 p.m. This happened near Arsenal Street, when a car, coming up town, ran over an employee of the Electric Tramway Company, who was at the time cleaning the rails. The car went ahead. The unfortunate coolie was immediately removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

The funeral of the late Mr. P. L. Hingkee took place on the 19th inst., at Macao. It was largely attended by a number of sorrowing friends from Hongkong. A brass band headed the cortege from the deceased's house to St. Miguel's Cemetery. The deceased was born in Macao in 1843. He started the hotel known as Hingkee's Hotel thirty years ago, and this establishment was well known throughout the Orient. He retired in 1903. He leaves a wife, eight children and many grandchildren to mourn his loss.

The date of the arrival of the new Colonial Secretary has not yet been definitely settled. He is now on home leave, and in the mean while Mr. Clement will carry on in his usual efficient manner the duties of Acting Colonial Secretary.

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